# THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED. KURTZ, Editor and Proprietor.

TERMS: $2.00 a Year, in Advance.

VOLUME XII. CENTRE HALL, CENTRE CO., PA., THURSDAY, APRIL 24, 1879. NUMBER 17.


### Which is Your Lot?

Some children roam the fields and hills,
And others work in noisy mills;
Some dress in silks, and dance and play,
While others drudge their lives away;
Some glow with health and bound with song
And some must suffer all day long.

Which is your lot, my girl and boy?
Is it a life of ease and joy?
Ah, if it is, its glowing sun
The poorer life should shine upon,
Make glad one little heart to day,
nd help one burdened child to play.

—*St. Nicholas.*

### Funny Uncle Phil.

I heard the grown folks talking last night when I lay abed,
So I shut my eyes and listened to everything they said;
And first they said that Polly and Phil were coming here,
And a good old soul was Polly, but Phil was always queer.
And they never, never, never, in all their lives could see
How Polly came to marry him, nor how they could agree;
For she was just as bright and sweet as any flower in May,
But he was tight as a drum-head, and as black as a stormy day.
And his nose was always poking into other folk's affairs,
And he was altogether too fond of splitting hairs;
And he had so many corners you never could come near
Without your hitting some of them, or being in constant fear.
Well, I listened very hard, and I 'membered every word,
And I thought it was the queerest thing a body ever heard;
And in the evening, when I heard the chaise come down the hill,
I almost couldn't wait to see my funny Uncle Phil.
But, oh! what stories grown folks tell! He wasn't black at all!
And he hadn't any corners, but was plump and fair and small;
His nose turned up a little, but then it was so wee,
How it could poke so very much I really couldn't see.
And when he saw me staring, he nodded hard, and smiled;
And then he asked them softly if I was Elsie's child;
And when grandma said I was he took me gently on his knee,
And wound my longest curl about his finger carefully.
And he told me 'bout my mamma when she was a little girl,
And all the time he talked he kept his finger on that curl;
Till at last I couldn't stand it, and I slipped down by his chair,
And asked him how he came to be so fond of splitting hair.
My! how he stared! and Jimmy laughed, and grandma shook her head,
And grandpa had his awful look, and Uncle Sam turned red;
And then the clock ticked very loud, the kitchen was so still,
And I knew 'twas something dreadful I had said to Uncle Phil.
But I couldn't help it then, so I told him every word,
And he listened very quietly; he never spoke nor stirred,
Till I told him 'bout the corners, and said I didn't know
How he could have so many when there didn't any show.
And then he laughed and laughed, till the kitchen fairly shook;
And he gave the frightened grown folks such a bright and funny look,
And said, "'Tis true, my little girl, when Polly married me
I was full of ugly corners, but she's smoothed them down, you see."
And then they all shook hands again, and Jimmy gave three cheers,
And Uncle Sam said little pitchers had most monstrous ears;
And grandma kissed Aunt Polly; but then she looked at me,
And said I'd better "meditate" while she was getting tea.

That means that I must sit and think what naughty things I've done;
It must be 'cause I'm little yet—they seemed to think 'twas fun.
I don't quite understand it all; well, by and by I will
Creep softly up to him, and ask my funny Uncle Phil.

—*Amelia Dailey-Alden in Wide Awake.*

## AN APRIL HOAX.

Looking at it from without, it does not appear very unlike its fellows, this little suburban cottage of the Roys, with its unpretending hooded porch, over which the ivy trails its dark green foliage, its two parlor windows in front, and its bay-window at the side; but within there is nothing commonplace. Every room, every corner, reflects the refined taste of Janet Roy, and the quaint fancies of her brother Dick.

Dick, the handsome, the talented, the gentlemanly—he is all this and more in his sister Janet's eyes—is sitting on the window-seat, the sun bathing his shapely figure in its impartial rays. He is reading the morning paper; with more interest probably than most men are wont to have, for he recognizes the mannerism of each writer on the editorial page—he is on the editorial staff himself—and takes pleasure in seeing how Smith treats the Eastern question, what Jones thinks of the condition of the Indians, and what Brown has to say on the presidential policy. He has not written a stroke for over a week himself. He has been quite ill; a heavy cold threatening pneumonia has kept him a prisoner at the cottage, and for seven mornings has the public been deprived of the pleasure and profit of perusing his timely and caustic remarks upon general topics. Only yesterday he stepped across the threshold into manhood; it was his twenty-first birthday: to-day he is a citizen of the republic.

The clock on the mantel-shelf tinkles forth eight silvery notes. Dick looks up from his paper with some show of impatience. Where can Janet be? As if in answer to his thought, the door opens, and Miss Roy, tall and graceful, in a dress of olive-green serge, in charming contrast with her light golden hair, comes softly in.

"Have you been waiting long, Dick?" she asks, in a pleasant, kindly voice. "I must have overslept myself."

"No," replies Dick, throwing down his paper and yawning languidly, "not very long; but I'm glad you've come, for I'm deucedly hungry. Rather a good sign, isn't it, Jean?"

"To be hungry? Yes; very good"—sitting down at the table and tapping the call-bell. "But it won't last very long. I'll venture to say that in fifteen minutes from now your appetite will be considerably diminished."

"Very likely," said Dick, as Sarah enters from the kitchen, bearing the coffee-urn in one hand and a dish of beefsteak in the other. "At any rate, I will see how far steak, coffee and hot biscuits will go toward diminishing it."

Presently there is a violent ring at the door-bell.

"Who can that be?" exclaimed Dick, inquisitively. "I wonder if any of the boys could have come out to see what had become of me?"

"It sounds very like the postman," adds his sister; and the postman it is. Two letters are his contribution to the Roys this morning, both of which Sarah hands to Miss Janet, who hurriedly reads the addresses. One is for herself, the other is for her brother.

"'Here is a letter for you, sir, if your name is Horatio,'" she quotes, reaching it to him across the table.

"But my name is not Horatio," he replies, correctingly, as he takes it. "Are you aware that to paraphrase is perfectly allowable? 'If your name be Richard' would be much more appropriate, and would sound far better."

Janet scarcely listens to the prattle of her brother: the letter that has come for her is edged with black, and she is nervously tearing open the envelope in her haste to see what ill news it has brought, whose death it has come to announce.

Dick notices her agitation as she draws out the inclosed sheet, and wonders, even as she is wondering, what can be its message.

"Uncle Arthur is dead," she says, the next moment, giving a sigh of relief. "I saw it was in Harry's handwriting, and so feared it was Cousin Margaret."

"Uncle Arthur!" repeats Dick. "Uncle Arthur! He's one of my respected great-uncles, whom I have never had the pleasure of seeing: a California millionaire. I wonder did it ever strike him that a little of his wealth would be acceptable to his great-niece and great-nephew, who are battling with the world far away over here in the East?"

"Oh, Dick!" exclaims Miss Roy, greatly shocked, "how can you talk o the poor man's money when he is just dead?"

"*Poor* man!" says Dick, laughing. "I always thought he was a rich one."

"May I inquire," asks Miss Roy, meekly, when her brother had twice read the epistle he holds in his hand, and is about to begin again, "what Nell has to say that is so *very* interesting?"

A slight flush mounts to Dick's face as he hurriedly crumples the missive into his pocket.

"Nell!" he repeats. "How did you know it was from Nell?"

"I know her handwriting."

"But it's just like hundreds of others," continued Dick, buttering a hot roll in continuance of his breakfast. "All ladies write in the same style now-a-days. The letters are all very tall and all very thin."

"Each lady's hand has a peculiarity, nevertheless."

"'Which nobody can deny,'" quotes Richard. "Some hands are pink and some are white, some are fat and some are lean, some wear diamonds and some wear none."

"How you trip one up!" exclaimed Janet, smiling. "You know very well what I mean. Would you have me stumble over the whole length of 'chirography' every time?"

"By no means. It would only be a waste of breath, and would seem as though you were intentionally airing your knowledge of Webster's Unabridged."

Dick is beginning to congratulate himself on the masterly way in which he has turned the subject and escaped rudely telling his sister that the contents of Miss Nellie Taylor's letter are not for her ears, when she again refers to his remarks.

"By-the-bye," she says, as she draws from the urn her brother's second cup of coffee, "speaking of some hands with diamonds and some without, Nell doesn't wear one, does she? When do you propose presenting her with one of the gems?"

"I was not aware" (with mock gravity) "that young men are generally expected to provide their lady friends with diamond rings."

"Did the fact that there is such a thing as an engagement ring ever present itself to your enlightened intellect?"

"*Engagement!*" repeats Dick; "did I understand you to say *engagement?* Since when, pray, did you conclude that your respected brother had given his heart to another? I know of no engagement."

"Oh, dear!" says Janet, sighing melodramatically; "have I really been mistaken? And here I was already congratulating myself on so soon having a sister-in-law!"

"Do you remember the nursery rhyme?" asks Dick:

"'Can the love that you're so rich in
Build a fire in the kitchen?
Or the little god of love turn the spit, spit, spit?'

I should hesitate, I think, to ask any one to marry me, for fear of having that couplet thrown in my face. Now if that dear old great-uncle of ours had only taken it into his aged head to leave us a few of his many thousands, then perhaps *I* might think of engagements and diamond rings and mothers-in-law; and *you* might begin to speculate on the comparative advantages of my various lady friends as a sister-in-law."

"Poor, dear old man!" Janet continues, kindly. "I can just remember sitting on his knee and playing with his long beard at the time he was on from the West. It's really a shame, Dick, our being so lively, and Uncle Arthur, grandfather's own brother, lying dead."

"Well, my dear, I should be lying *alive* if I said I was sorry he's gone; for while there's *death* there's hope, and who knows but he may have thought of us?"

"Oh, Dick!" beseechingly, "please don't joke about it. I really *do* feel badly, and Cousin Margaret and Harry must be so grieved."

"So they must," says Dick, apparently acquiescing in his sister's views. "I am sure we all do. Don't you think, Jean, we had better bow the shutters and hang out black bombazine?"

"I *shall* bow the shutters," adds Janet, feeling rather angry at her brother's continued joking. "It is the least we can do, and it shows some respect for our grandfather's brother," rising and leaving Dick still at the table.

"Our grandfather's brother!" repeats he; "what an awfully near relative! Surely he must have bequeathed something to his brother's grandchildren."

Dick is in his study now—a neat, cozy little room back of the drawing-room, which is in reality the library, but which Mr. Roy, he being a literary man, chooses to call his study. He is sitting at his table, with Nell's letter spread out before him, and is reading it for the fourth time. There is nothing very remarkable about it; it is not what one would style a love-letter, and yet Dick would not for all the world have his sister get a glimpse of it.

"DEAR DICK,—I have been looking for you to call, as you promised, and am much surprised at not having seen you. Your birthday, I think you told me, is about this time. Did you have a party? and are you so elated at having attained your majority that you are above visiting your friends? I cannot think that because you are now a *man* you have given up all the friends of your *childhood.* Please call soon, and tell me all about your presents. Ever your friend, NELL."

That is it; and in it Dick is trying to find traces of something more than friendship.

"Nell is an awfully jolly girl," he says to himself, leaning back in his chair and thrusting his hands into his pockets; "just as full of fun as ever she can be. I wonder whether she really does care anything for me? I'm not altogether a bad-looking fellow, if I do say it myself, and I fancy I can talk quite as well as the most of 'em. How is one to tell whether a girl cares more for him than for another, when she persists in being jolly with every one?"

Then he gets to thinking of some means to solve the problem. How shall he prove her? Presently an idea comes to him, first faintly, indistinctly; then more plainly and more vividly, until a plan—an excellent plan, he thinks—stands out before him in beautiful symmetry. Everything seems to have worked in favor of it, and he is naturally joyous over his discovery.

He opens one of the drawers in his writing-table and takes out a packet of letters. Through them he searches until he finds two that Janet wrote him while he was away on his midsummer vacation. These he spreads open before him, and taking a sheet of note-paper he begins to write, now closely studying his sister's letters, now slowly putting words upon the paper. Half an hour and he has finished. He folds the sheet, incloses it in an envelope, and addresses it as carefully as he has written it. Then he rises, and, unlocking the door, meets Janet in the hall. She sees him take down his hat to go out.

"Had you not better wear your overcoat?" she asks. "I'm afraid you might take cold again."

"I'm not going far," he answers; "only to post a letter."

"To Nell?" she asks, teasingly. "Are you not rather prompt in answering your correspondents?"

Dick, making no reply, goes out, while she, laughing to herself, hurries away to her numerous household duties.

The next morning is the 1st of April—All-fool's Day, with its temptations to practical jokes and its myriads of little innocent lies, when every one does his best to make a fool of his dearest friend as well as his direst foe. It is a bright, sunny morning, that swells the buds to bursting, and draws up the blades of fresh young grass as a magnet draws steel. Dick Roy is in the very best of spirits; he has persuaded Janet into believing that he has taken a fresh cold; has assumed a voice as hoarse as a veteran bull-frog; and has been looking the very picture of distress, until the arrival of the postman—just as he is creeping in to breakfast and adding to his sister's anxiety by his distressed countenance—causes him to brighten up, and in the clearest tone remark, "'Pon my word, Jean, my cold's gone. Did it strike you this was the first day of April?"

An expression of relief mingled with annoyance mounts Miss Roy's countenance.

"You awful boy!" she exclaims. "You should be ashamed of yourself, trying to fool your own sister."

"And *succeeding,* too," laughs Dick.

The only letter this morning is one for him. It is hidden by a large yellow envelope, and addressed in a bold heavy hand that gives one an impression of important business at once. As Dick opens it and catches sight of the heading, his face brightens in expectation, and continues brightening until he has read it quite through, when he is wearing the broadest of smiles.

"Hurrah!" he shouts, his boyishness making its appearance through his newly acquired manhood—"hurrah for Uncle Arthur! Hurrah! Jean, we've been left a fortune!"

Janet looks at him unbelievingly. She has been fooled once this morning, and does not intend to submit tamely to what she considers her brother's second attempt.

"If you must joke, Dick," she says, calmly, her voice and manner strangely contrasting with his excitement, "pray don't take such a subject. You are playing your part very well, I admit; but still I remember now what day it is."

"But I'm not joking; it's a fact. Here is a letter from the dear old boy's lawyer. Look at the postmark; look at the letter-head; read the message," he goes on, excitedly, running around to his sister's side of the table and spreading the envelope and its contents before her.

He is certainly not fooling her now, as she is compelled to admit when she is thus presented with the evidence. The same heavy style of writing that was without is within.

"*Richard Roy, Esq.:*

"DEAR SIR" (it begins),—"I have pleasure in informing you that the will of the late Arthur Roy, Esq., of this city, bequeaths to his great-nephew and great-niece, Richard and Janet Roy (yourself and sister), each the sum of fifty thousand dollars. These amounts are invested in United States government bonds, and shall be forwarded to you in due course.

"I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

"J. MADISON PERRY, Executor."

The effect of the reading on Janet is quite the reverse of that on her brother. Instead of breaking forth into joyous shouts, her sensitive nature causes her to burst into a flood of tears.

Dick looks at her in astonishment. What can she be crying for? he thinks. A legacy of fifty thousand dollars he does not consider a cause for weeping, and concludes that his sister has become mystified in regard to the time to weep and the time to laugh.

"What is the matter with you?" he asks, when the first outburst has subsided into occasional suppressed sobs.

"Oh, Dick!" cries Janet, wiping her eyes, "I believe you have no feeling at all. Just to think what a dear, kind uncle we have lost! How good of him to remember us!"

"Very good of him, indeed," adds Dick; "but I can't see that that ought to make one sad. Rather a cause for rejoicing, I should say. Poor fellow, he was so old he couldn't enjoy it, and I dare say he's better off where he is; that is, if he was as good as his will makes me think he was."

Janet is really grieved. Her nature is so intensely sensitive that a great kindness invariably has this effect upon her. She refuses any more breakfast, and goes hastily up to her room, where she spends the morning in trying to picture her uncle as he was when, so many years ago, she sat on his lap, and child-like ran her tiny fingers through his long gray beard.

All through the morning, as, thinking thus, she sits diligently sewing, tears ever and anon well up in her eyes and go trickling down her cheeks before she is aware of their presence. As a natural consequence, twelve o'clock finds her with very red eyes and nose, and a general appearance of having gone through a most heart-rendering affliction. This is her condition when Sarah knocks at the door, and on entering announces that Miss Taylor is in the drawing-room.

"Oh, what *shall* I do?" exclaims Janet, in perplexity, as soon as the maid is out of ear-shot. "She will see that I have been crying, and will want to know all about it; and I really can't talk of it now. I wonder where Dick is; he might go and see her, and explain that I'm not well; but dear me"—getting up and smoothing back her hair with both hands—"I suppose he's out somewhere. He never is about when he's wanted, but is sure to be here when he's not." So, wiping her eyes for the hundredth time since breakfast, and giving her nose the fiftieth gentle blow, she goes softly down to the drawing-room in search of her visitor. Nellie Taylor—a rather short, plump girl, with a charmingly pretty pink and white face—rises quickly as Janet comes in.

"Oh, Jean!" she says, going to meet her, and presenting a countenance that for signs of weeping is not a whit better off than Miss Roy's, "I do *so* sympathize with you!"

Janet is much surprised at these words. On what account does she sympathize with her? Surely she cannot know why she has been spending the morning in tears.

"Come and sit down by me," Nell goes on, taking her hand and drawing her to a sofa. "Trouble comes to all of us some time, you know."

"But," begins Janet, thoroughly puzzled, as they sit down together, "my dear Nell"—

"There, now," interrupted she, "don't speak to me of it: don't tell me how much worse you feel than I. I know you think so; but, indeed"—and the tears began to trickle down her cheeks again—"you don't know how I loved him."

"Nell, what are you talking about?" Janet asks, excitedly, her grief having given way to astonished curiosity. "It is evident there is a misunderstanding somewhere."

Nell looks at her curiously.

"Are you angry?" she asks, in a hurt tone; "would you not have approved of his making me his wife?"

"You marry Uncle Arthur!"

"Uncle Arthur!" repeats Nell. It is she who is surprised now. "Who is Uncle Arthur?"

"The dear, kind old gentleman who has just died."

"But I have been talking of Dick. You must have known I was. Poor dear Dick!" and again she is weeping as though her heart would break.

"But Dick is not dead?"

Nell looks up in incredulous, glad surprise. There is a movement of the *portiere* which covers the entrance to the library.

"Nor likely to be soon," shouted Richard, running forward from his hiding-place, where he has heard all the conversation, his pleasant face wreathed in smiles.

The next moment he has caught Nell in his arms and is kissing away the remaining tears.

"You darling good girl!" he says, passionately, "now I believe you do care a little bit for me."

"But I cannot understand it," says Janet, in wonder. "What ever could have caused you to think Dick was dead?"

"The idea of asking me, after the letter you wrote!" replies Nell. "Didn't you tell me so? I didn't think, Jean, that you could perpetrate such an awful joke."

"But I wrote no letter," adds Janet.

Nell puts her hand in her pocket and draws forth an epistle.

"Read it," she says. "If you didn't write it, who did?" And Janet read:

"*Friday morning.*

"MY DEAR NELL,—I have very sad news for you. Our darling boy is no more. At twelve o'clock Wednesday night he breathed his last. Oh, how can I write it? I can scarcely realize that he is gone. Please do come out and see me. I know you thought a great deal of him, and can sympathize with me.

"Ever yours, JANET ROY."

Suddenly it comes to Janet that perhaps her great uncle was related to the Taylors also.

"Was he"—she begins; but before she can finish the question Nell answers her:

"Yes" (sobbing). "Didn't you know it? Oh, why didn't some one let me know that he was so ill? I would have so liked to be with him!"

Janet looked pityingly at her young friend. Surely her uncle must have been a very lovable old gentleman to inspire this affection.

"But how strange it is," she thinks, "that I never knew we were even distantly connected with the Taylors. Perhaps Dick knew it, but I'm sure he never told me." Then she begins sobbing again for mere sympathy, and for a moment not a word is spoken.

"Was he so very dear to you?" asks Janet, bringing the cambric into play again.

"Oh, Jean," Nell answers, also wiping away the tears, "you cannot imagine how we loved each other. There was no time set, but then it was understood that it was to come off as soon as his salary was sufficient for him to"—and then she burst into tears again.

"What do you mean?"—in surprise. "What was to come off?"

"We were engaged, you know," Nell says, looking up.

"Engaged!"—with great astonishment. "Did you not know it?"

"But it is not my writing," says Janet. "I never make my e's like that, nor sign myself 'Ever yours,' and, besides, there was no black on the door."

"It is very like your writing, and I never thought of the black. Who could have sent the letter if you didn't?"

Dick, who is still standing with his arm about Nell's waist, bursts into a hearty laugh. "I am the author," he says. "It was a little April hoax, and it worked admirably—far better than I expected."

"You awful boy!" exclaim Nell and Janet in chorus.

"The boy is dead," persists Dick.

"But what a frightful story you told!" says Nell; "and how terribly I was worried!"

"It is all true," says Dick. "There is not an untruth in the whole letter: the boy *is* no more; the boy *did* breathe his last. I am a *man* now. Thursday was my twenty-first birthday."

"But you forged my name," says Janet.

"I put my initial below, if you notice," replies Dick. And sure enough, there it was. "And our wedding will be just as soon as you can get ready," he adds, turning to Nell. "The interest of fifty thousand, which you must know the puzzling Uncle Arthur just left me, plus my salary, is all-sufficient, isn't it? and I say, Jean, how do you like the prospect of a sister-in-law? It was rather a pleasant April-fool after all, wasn't it?"—*Harper's Bazar.*

### Article VII.

Ephias Jones was a little old man, his face as wrinkled as a walnut and his voice as pipy as a tin whistle. He was brought in for disturbing the peace on the street. He was so cranky that he elbowed and kicked pedestrians and refused to "move on" for street car or carriage. Bijah had hard work to get him a cell, and twice as hard to get him out. He had to bring him in his arms, and the old man kicked and scratched like a boy of ten.

"They can't nobody shove me around!" squeaked the little old man as he was dropped before the desk.

"Has anybody abused you?" mildly inquired the court.

"No, because they dasn't do it. I'm little and old, but I won't take a word of sass from any man in the State of Michigan."

"Do you want to go home?"

"If I want to go I shall go. If I don't I won't."

"Have you a family?"

"I won't tell you."

His honor saw that he had an original character to deal with, and he said to Bijah:

"Take this nice old man into the corridor and read him Article VII, and let him out by the private door."

Uncle Ephias was carried away, kicking and clawing. No man outside of two has any idea what occurred in the corridor. It is known that Bijah brought down four of his best spankers the other day, and he has often been heard to express his opinion that certain old men deserve a certain line of treatment when they get to carrying on as this one did. The newsboys who were packed in next to the wall affirm that they heard old familiar sounds, well laid on, but it is a mystery that may never be unravelled. When the old man was let out he jumped clear into the gutter with a yell, and a close observer could have detected splinters from a pine shingle hanging to his coat tails.—*Detroit Free Press.*

### Jests from French Papers.

A gentleman finds himself in the hands of two highwaymen, with which Paris has been infested for several weeks, who vainly search his pockets.

"What an ass you are," they exclaim, "to go out at night without your watch. The idea of your believing these stupid newspaper reporters!"

A well-known politician was formerly a doctor, and poor one at that. He was talking the other day of people's ingratitude:

"You can't imagine," he said to an acquaintance, who remembered his being a doctor, "the number of people that are indebted to me for their positions."

"Their horizontal ones, you mean?"

Extract from a new novel: "Takin, a pen he sat down and wrote to a friend rubbing his hands sleepily together as he proceeded."

One of the new Republican officials saw in his room a big, well-dressed fellow standing with his arms crossed and doing nothing. The third day he went to him and asked:

"What are you doing here?"

"I am your second secretary," replied the young man, not in the least disturbed.

"Indeed, and what are your duties?"

"Always to be on hand in case you may want me."

A retired milkman sent his son to travel, telling him to take notes and write home what he saw. He crossed a Spanish river dry shod, and wrote: "It would be impossible to carry on the milk business in this part of the country."

### A Lucky Holder.

A San Francisco correspondent writes: There are so many curious turns of fortune's wheel on the Comstock. I heard only yesterday of a case where cold-blooded persistency of purpose and tenacity of grit in face of most discouraging circumstances won a big fortune; and the case is the more remarkable because, knowing the parties, meeting them almost every day, being familiar with their surroundings, etc., I never before heard of it. It leaked out only by accident. Mr. Root is the man who designed all the machinery, laid all the plans, made all the contracts, and superintended the work of building Gov. Stanford's famous wire-cable street-railroad in this city, which runs a distance of two miles through the richest and best part of the city, and is to-day the model street-railway of the continent. Root is a young man, not over thirty-six, thin, wiry, homely, and—well, shabby. He is a splendid mechanic, and though for a long time in Central Pacific employ, nobody knew him until he built the Stanford street-railway, entirely on his own plans, that there was so much in him. To look at him you wouldn't think Root ever saw a mining-stock certificate.

Yet one day when Sierra Nevada was booming along at 200, Root walked into the office of a leading broker, an old friend, and said:

"Dan, guess we'd better get rid of some of this now," and he handed over two certificates, one of 500 shares and the other of 100. "Dan" took them, looked them over, and noticed that the backs of both were perfectly covered with receipts for assessments.

"Where in the world did you get these?" asked Dan.

"Bought 'em four years ago," said Root. "Had 'em lying in my trunk ever since. Paid, I think, fifty cents a share for some, six bits for some more, and got some for two bits. Been paying assessments ever since religiously, and the whole lot stands me in about $5 a share. I want you to sell half of it now, for I guess it's time to 'call the turn,'" and within three days 300 shares of Root's stock found a market at from $200 to $220, and his broker passed to his credit over $60,000.

The other 300 shares he got rid of at $225 and $240, and about $70,000 more went to his credit. He hauled down $50,000, and then, as to the rest, said to his broker (and here is the point I want to make), "I want you to put so many thousand into Norcross, so many into California, so many into Curry, and so many into Belcher. Pay for them, let them lie; and when assessments come pay on them."

"But," said the broker, "you may have to wait, and"—

"That's just what I expect to do—wait. But sooner or later some one or the other of those stocks will make me a fortune."

And this is the spirit that our average working Californian goes into speculation on the Comstock with. Few here buy Comstock stocks for dividends. Let a mine there begin to pay dividends, and unless they are very big, or the mine has a prospect of keeping them up, not a dollar is added to the value of the stock. Our quiet buyer, our business man, our shrewd capitalist, are all actuated by the same idea. "Buy them when they are cheap, lay them away, and sooner or later if any mine within a mile makes a strike we may make 500 per cent. If the strike should come in our own mine we may make from 5,000 to 10,000 per cent., and, perhaps, if we have stock enough, walk off with the fortune we expected to have to work all our lives for."

### History on Bark.

A short time ago a discovery of several mounds, evidently artificially constructed and not the handiwork of nature, was made at what is known as Sheridan's drive, on a range of hills immediately to the west of Fort Leavenworth, Kan. Within these mounds were traces of stonework as artistic and nearly perfect as that of the present day. A party went to the mounds and found a sort of book of records, written, or transcribed rather, upon pieces of bark, and placed together like the leaves of a book and tied with smaller pieces of bark. Among the exploring party was a gentleman from Boston, who had made the language of Mexico a study, and who, upon examination of the records found in the mounds, found a similarity between the writings in the records and the ancient language of Mexico during the time of the Montezumas.

The record is a history—a chronicle of events. No dates are given, but from historical analogy it is to be inferred that it must have been about 1420, during the reign of the Montezumas in Mexico, when the emperors of that name had it all their own way in not only their own section of the country, but up toward our West as well. The records give the details of a great battle, probably on the very spot where the metropolis of Kansas now stands. According to the records, the battle raged for three days and the ground was strewn with slain, and after the conflict was over the victors, with the prisoners they had taken, reversed their steps and went back to Mexico, where the captives were to be offered up upon the altars as a sacrifice to their god of war. The records were evidently written by the victors, and placed by them in the mounds where they were found. The records consist of ten large pieces of bark, flattened out, about ten or twelve inches in size, and bound tight together by thongs of bark cut into long strips and pressed. They have been sent to Boston, and are to be placed in the State Historical Museum there.—*Potter's Monthly.*

### The Soup Stone.

A lady in the outskirts of Denver was the victim the other day of a tramp's practical joke. Even in these vagabonds there is an occasional vein of humor which is worth preserving. The incident happened in this wise: About the middle of the afternoon a tramp put in an appearance and asked politely if he could be permitted to cook for himself a plate of soup.

"I have the ingredients with me," he said, displaying a cobblestone about the size of an apple.

The lady very naturally looked at him in surprise.

"You can't make soup out of that rock, can you?" she inquired.

"Oh, yes, madam. This is what we call a soup stone."

"Well, I should like to see you do it;" and she forthwith made up a fire in the stove and the tramp commenced operations. He filled the stove pan with water, and after it commenced to boil, very carefully deposited the stone in a pan in the water."

"I shall have to trouble you for a little seasoning," he said, and the lady hastened to get him an onion, a piece of meat and a pomato. These were carefully cut up and put in to boil along with the stone. In a short time a delicious plate of soup was prepared. The lady tasted it and was delighted with the flavor. The fellow sat down and ate, and his hostess immediately added what was necessary to make a substantial meal. When he left he said he could get plenty of soup stones on his waya, nd he would leave that one with her as an evidence of how sincerely he appreciated her kindness. She was firmly convinced that she had come into possession of a treasure. That night she told her husband of the circumstance. He listened to the recital and then inquired innocently:

"Don't you think the meat and the onion and the tomato would have made a very good soup without the rock?"

Gradually the trick began to dawn upon her, and if you want to make that lady mad, you have only to ask her for the loan of her soup stone.—*Rocky Mountain News.*

### Ericsson's Substitute for Steam.

*Scribner* has a paper on John Ericsson, by Colonel W. C. Church, which it is claimed is the only full and wholly trustworthy popular account of this remarkable man and engineer. The following comment on Ericsson's latest invention, the solar engine, is the first authentic announcement of the machine, of which a large cut is also given:

No man has accomplished more with steam than Ericsson; yet he has never altogether abandoned his early idea of employing heat directly as a means of generating mechanical power. The flame engine is among the curiosities of the past; the caloric engine, though a mechanical success—over 3,000 of them having been built—has not accomplished all that was intended. From the attempts to find a substitute for, or an auxiliary of steam, in heat artificially produced, Ericsson has turned his attention to the problem of making direct use of the enormous dynamic force stored up in the sun's rays. Not that he expects or intends to supplant steam within its natural domain where the solar energy gathered during the carboniferous period is available for use; but over a large portion of the earth's surface the use of steam is impossible, neither fuel nor water being obtainable. It is in precisely this region that the radiant heat of the sun is the most intense and constant. Now this heat is wasted, neither producing nor sustaining life, converting what might be some of the fairest portions of the earth's surface into desolate wastes.

"There is a rainless region," says Ericsson, "extending from the north-western coast of Africa to Mongolia, 9,000 miles in length, and nearly 1,000 miles wide. Besides the North African deserts, this region includes the southern coast of the Mediterranean, east of the gulf of Cabes, Upper Egypt, the eastern and part of the western coast of the Red Sea, part of Syria, the eastern part of the countries watered by the Euphrates and Tigris, Eastern Arabia, the greater part of Persia, the extreme western part of China, Thibet, and lastly, Mongolia. In the western hemisphere, Lower California, the table land of Mexico and Guatemala, and the west coast of South America, for a distance of more than 2,000 miles, suffer from continuous radiant heat."

To make the enormous, and as yet unused, dynamic force of this radiant heat available for man's use is the problem to which Ericsson is principally devoting the remaining years of his long and useful life. It is in a lofty spirit that he has approached the solution of this great problem. An inventor of less noble instincts might well have his imagination fired by the prospect of adding so enormously to the sum of human capacity, until the idea of mere personal advantage should lose itself in the grander one of public benefaction. Ericsson has resolved in advance that he will make use of the laws for the protection of inventors only to secure to the public what he intends to offer as his free gift to the race. It is a gift for the future, for, as we have said, he does not imagine that his invention can be made available in competition with machinery using wood and coal. But where or when artificial fuel is not to be obtained his solar engine will, he believes, open new possibilities to human achievement. To any one who will pay the price, he is prepared even now to furnish a solar engine of one hundred horse power. But the apparatus required to gather and concentrate the sun's radiant heat is too expensive to make the engine an economical one, and new conditions must arise before it will be required. Yet the solar engine is, its designer declares, a mechanical success and it needs only such a combination of wood and metal as he shall suggest to make at least possible such a transformation of the now waste portions of the earth's surface that the prophecy shall be fulfilled, and "the desert shall rejoice and blossom as the rose." The work of training the forces of nature to man's service is to continue until the sun, from whose dread presence he now hides himself away, shall become the slave to till his fields and transform into a fruitful garden "the plain which from its bed rejecteth every plant;" propelling for him the machinery which is to introduce a new, and it may be an even more varied and complex civilization than we have yet seen, combining the warm fancy of the east with the practical accomplishment of the west. We are merely to follow Emerson's advice to "hitch our wagons to the stars," and Ericsson is to be the Vulcan who is to forge the coupling.

### Home Kindness.

Home life is the sure test of character. Let a husband be cross and surly, and the wife grows cold and unamiable. The children grow up saucy and savage as young bears. The father becomes callous, peevish, hard, a kind of two-legged brute with clothes on. The wife bristles in self-defence. They develop an unnatural growth and sharpness of teeth, and the house is haunted by ugliness and domestic brawls. This is not what the family circle should be. If one must be rude to any, let it be to some one he does not love—not to wife, sister, brother or parent. Let one of our loved ones be taken away, and memory recalls a thousand sayings to regret. Death quickens recollection painfully. The grave cannot hide the white faces of those who sleep. The coffin and the green mound are cruel magnets. They draw us farther than we would go. They force us to remember. A man never sees so far into human life as when he looks over a wife's or mother's grave. His eyes get wondrous clear then, and he sees, as never before, what it is to love and be loved; what it is to injure the feelings of the loved. It is a pitiable picture of human weakness when those we love best are treated worst.

### Automatic Machinery.

An extraordinary statement in regard to the introduction of automatic machinery into some factories not far from Low Moor, near Bradford, England, has appeared in the *Warehouseman and Drapers' Trade Journal.* The writer says: "We have visited the Oak mills by night, in company with Mr. Burns and a friend. The building itself was in darkness, but we could hear the rumble of machinery as we approached. The door was unlocked and couple of candles were lighted. By the dim light we saw the machines all at work, and passing from one to another we noted also what they were producing. There was no possibility of deception, and no room for doubt. We were not there to examine the construct tion of the machinery; it was sufficient to be able to verify the main fact—which is that when the working hours of the mills are over, the lights are put out, the building is locked up and the machines are left working all through the night, producing large quantities of beautiful articles in great variety of patterns in silk, cotton and wool." The method by which this result has been attained remains a secret. The only night attendant at the factory appears to be an engineer, inasmuch as the engine and boiler cannot be left to themselves.

### For an Obstinate Cough.

If you have an obstinate cough, take the following to a druggist, and have him prepare it:

R. Pix liquida, 20 drops.
Spts. nitr. dulc., 1 drachm.
Syr. Symplex, 2 ounces.
M. S. Teaspoonful night and morning.

He should charge you but little for it, as it is cheap. It is the favorite prescription of an eminent Western physician, who says that he has obtained very flattering results from its use.—*Health and Home.*

There is living in Madisonville, Ky., an old German who has in his possession a pair of trowsers made in Germany in the year 1836. He has been married in them four times, and is very anxious to use them the fifth time.

### FOR THE FAIR SEX.

#### The Dresses at the Royal Wedding.

Our lady readers will thank us for giving them the following full, true and particular account of the costumes worn at the late royal wedding at Windsor by some of the most distinguished dames and damsels of the British court:

Her royal highness, the Princess of Wales, wore her exquisite toilette of Oriental pearl-colored brocade, richly embroidered in pearls, with ruffles of point d'Angleterre and narrow bands of sable. The train was composed of the darkest amethyst velvet, lined with richest Oriental pearl satin, bordered in narrow sable; a smaller train of matchless point d'Angleterre entirely covering the center, was fastened on by large medallions of pearls. The corsage was profusely studded with pearls and diamonds. Her royal highness wore a tiara of diamonds, white ostrich feathers and a long tulle veil, and necklace of rows of pearls and diamonds.

Their royal highnesses, the Princesses Louise, Victoria and Maud of Wales, were attired in dresses of Oriental pearl-colored brocade, with stomachers of Malines lace and ceintures of darkest amethyst velvet, over jupes of poult-de-soie of the same tint, with small volants of Malines lace.

The dress worn by her royal highness, the Duchess of Teck, was one of real magnificence. The corsage and jupe were of the palest primrose and olive brocade, with plisses and draperies of olive satin, festooned with volants of the finest Honiton lace; the train of the richest olive velvet, lined and bordered in ermine, was fixed on one shoulder, with diamond clasps, and diamond stomacher on corsage. Her royal highness also wore a tiara of diamonds, lappets, ostrich feathers and diamond necklace.

The Duchess of Sutherland wore a magnificent dress of gold and silver brocade, mixed with a new shade of Scabience velvet, and finest point de Venise. The corsage was trimmed with matchless rubies and diamonds, which blended beautifully with the new shade of velvet. Her grace wore a tiara of diamonds, white ostrich feathers and gold and silver veil.

The Marchioness of Salisbury wore a most picturesque dress of antique Louis XV. brocade, of a very pale reseda hue, with embossed wreaths and bouquets of myosotis and leaves; the jupe was composed of the darkest reseda velvet draped in brocade, with festoons of myosotis satin. The corsage was of velvet, with a Louis XV. waistcoat of brocade and beautiful diamond ornaments; the headdress a tiara of diamonds, white plumes and veil.

The Marchioness of Conyngham wore a lovely toilette of mauve satin and costly antique lace, the skirt strewed with branches of natural mauve and white lilacs. Her ladyship also wore a tiara of diamonds, white feathers with veil, and branches of lilacs.

The Viscountess Cranbrook wore a dress of Russian gray satin duchesse, draped with guipure lace and velvet of the same rich shade. Headdress, diamonds, plumes and lappets.

#### What Iowa Girls are Taught.

At the Iowa Agricultural College every girl in the junior class has learned how to make good bread, weighing and measuring their ingredients, mixing, kneading and baking, and regulating her fire. Each has also been taught to make yeast and bake biscuit, puddings, pies and cake of various kinds; how to cook a roast, broil a steak and make a fragrant cup of coffee; how to stuff and roast a turkey, make oyster soup, prepare stock for other soups, steam and mash potatoes so that they will melt in the mouth, and, in short, to get up a first-class meal, combining both substantial and fancy dishes, in good style. Theory and manual skill have gone hand in hand. Vast stores of learning have been accumulated in the arts of canning, preserving and pickling fruits, and they have taken practical lessons in all the details of household management, such as house-furnishing, care of beds and bedding, washing and ironing, care of the sick, care of children, etc. The girls, we are informed, are also thoroughly grounded in science, mathematics and English literature; but this is of slight moment compared with the foregoing catalogue of virtues. If there is anything that challenges the unlimited respect and devotion of the masculine mind it is ability in woman to order well her own household. Each one of these charming Iowa girls, it is safe to say, will marry within six weeks after graduation.—*St. Paul Pioneer Press.*

### Buford's Career.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* devotes an article to Henry Buford, the Kentuckian who shot and killed Judge J. M. Elliott, of the Kentucky Court of Appeals, in the streets of Frankfort. The *Enquirer* says:

Buford's history shows him to be a man utterly regardless of law, of his own life or that of others, when his passions are aroused. Somewhere in the '50s Buford was the hero of an affray on the Lexington fair grounds, which had a great deal of notoriety at the time. He and a gentleman named Thomas, of Mt. Sterling, had quarreled, and, meeting on the fair grounds, immediately opened fire on each other. Buford displayed characteristic coolness and recklessness, changing his position once while Thomas was firing, to avoid shooting in the direction of some ladies, and at another time deliberately taking a pin from the lapel of his coat and picking the tube of his pistol, which had failed to go off. He wounded Thomas, and escaped unhurt himself. A gentleman of Lexington named Ferguson was keeping Thomas supplied with pistols. Gen. Abe Buford made at him with a bowie-knife and slashed at his throat. Ferguson ducked his head and the knife shaved his beard, taking off a good-sized piece of his chin, which fell into the possession of Mr. Mulligan, of Lexington, who exhibited it for some time in his store window as a curiosity.

Another incident in Buford's career happened at the time when the three colonels were editing the *Times,* in Louisville. Buford sent a noted belle in that city a bucket of sausage from his home near Versailles. Theodore O'Hara, author of the famous "Bivouac of the Dead," one of the three colonels, made the present a subject of ridicule in his paper. As soon as the paper reached Versailles, Buford, taking a friend with him, got in his buggy, and by driving rapidly and taking fresh horses from time to time arrived in Louisville early in the night. Reaching the Galt House and going in, he found O'Hara at the bar taking a drink. Stepping up to him and inquiring as to his authorship, O'Hara acknowledged it, and Buford at once struck him. They struggled, clinched and fell, O'Hara underneath. O'Hara drew a pistol, and reaching around Buford, tried to shoot him; but his sense of humor prevailing over his wrath, he got to laughing so that he could not discharge it. They were separated before any damage was done beyond a good beating for O'Hara, and Buford returned home.

Still another, attended with worse results, was his assault on Mr. Ulysses Turner, of Woodford, a brilliant young lawyer, and at one time a member of the banking firm of Saylor, Shelby & Co., of Lexington. Buford had some business controversy with him, attacked him, and beat him so brutally about the head that his life was despaired of, his health wrecked and his sight permanently destroyed. Mr. Turner died a short time ago, after years of suffering and blindness.

Buford's last violent exploit before the present murder was his defiance of the authority of the sheriff of Henry county in the earlier stages of the suit, the final decision of which was the cause of the assassination.

### DESTRUCTION OF SZEGEDIN.

#### Graphic and Thrilling Story of the Flood which Submerged a City in Hungary.

A correspondent of the New York *World,* writing from Vienna, Austria, says: "Nothing less than the destruction of a city of 75,000 inhabitants is the subject which urges me to address your readers—Szegedin, the capital of thoroughbred Magyarism, in the plains of the Theiss, where the Hungarians first chose to settle after emigrating from their Asian home, the plain being the ideal country to a people which passed more than half its lifetime on horseback. Although the river embankments were in good order the Theiss, by bringing with it stones and sand, had raised its bed so that the floods became more dangerous every successive year. Snow melted very early and very suddenly in the mountains this year, and on that account many avalanches fell, as, for instance, in Bleiberg, near Villach, where half a village was buried and thirty-eight persons remained dead on the spot. In the Carpathian mountains a great deal of snow fell this winter, which melted and discharged enormous quantities of water into the valleys. The waters of the Theiss, Maros and Koros had during a fortnight inundated the plain, which was one enormous sea of water, extending over 100 square kilometers. Besides this, heavy rainfalls continued, and yet the danger was not immediate. The inhabitants were busy raising their dikes and looked hopefully into the future, when all of a sudden a terrible storm from the northeast arose which made the water rise in waves high enough to overpass the dikes. Of course against the elements in such an uproar nothing effectual could be done, although soldiers and pioneers were sent to aid the inhabitants of Szegedin. Only a few towns of the Thiess plain succeeded in preventing the waves from flooding them by working day and night at their dikes. There are, besides New Szegedin, Szentes, Czongrad and Vasarhily. The first city flooded was Orashaka, where 400 houses fell. In the night the floods burst in upon Szegedin, so that within a few hours the roofs of most of the houses and the tops of the lamp-posts were all that could be seen. The great misfortune there, as everywhere in the Hungarian plain, is that few houses are built of real bricks, the greater part being built of bricks made of lime and water, and dried in the sun like Mexican adobes, which of course dissolve in water. Therefore the only houses which still stand in Szegedin are built of real bricks, and these are scarcely a twentieth part of the town—in fact, little more than 200. Everything else disappeared in the flood. Szegedin numbered 75,000 inhabitants, according to the last census, and 9,500 buildings, of which about 5,000 were dwelling-houses. The work of destruction was as sudden as terrible. All was over in a few hours; therfore it is no wonder that great loss of life was incurred. The number of the dead is put at 19,000. One hundred laborers are busy from morning to night burying the dead in the neighboring village of Szoregh. At first the number of boats was quite insufficient to save the number of frightened inhabitants, many of whom the danger-bell tolled out of their sleep. When boats enough came the soldiers had hard work to row through all the lumber tossing about on the waters and to induce the frightened people to let themselves be saved, as the greater part of them refused to get off their housetops into the boats without their poor property, which could not be saved under such circumstances. 'Better die all of us than live without our beds and our coffee-pots!' was what they all said. A very happy circumstance was that the embankments of the Southern railway remained intact, so that help could continually be got from Temesvar and the rescued could be sent away in that direction. In the first hours this could not be thought of. The desperate people clung to the dikes, climbed up trees, filled the few stone houses to overflowing. Many were frozen to death in the first nights, the wind blowing mercilessly through their scanty, wet clothing. Twenty were found frozen to death, and twenty-three went mad from terror and have been sent to the madhouse in Pesth. The brave men who risked their lives a thousand times to bring help were witnesses of the most heartrending scenes. Sometimes as they approached a housetop or a tree to which drowning people clung, these could hold on no longer, and, dropping in the water, were drowned before the boats could reach them. An old man in the center of a mound of piled-up rubbish was heard calling desperately for help, but it was impossible to approach him, and he perished. A white-haired grandmother was seen diving for something. She found it at last—her drowned grandchild, which she held up toward heaven, laughing hoarsely, a madwoman's laugh. An expedition from Pesth, headed by a member of Parliament, arrived three days after the catastrophe, and he tel's us that even then he was a witness of the most dreadful scenes. A small rafter was floating by them, when one man espied a small baby on it, tied to a divan. The expedition was quick enough in bringing the poor little one into safety, but its parents have not been found, and are most likely drowned. Then a woman signalled to them from a roof. When they approached they thought she had fainted. She seemed lifeless, so that they had to bear her into the boat. She was not ten minutes there when a feeble wail betrayed the awful fact that she had given birth to a child—a boy it turned out to be. All these people were taken to the station—a yard high in water—and some were sent away to neighboring towns and villages. Thousands found shelter in railway cars, which came from all parts; but the greater part remained in the open air, where the cold and the wet has made many very ill, especially, of course, the women and children. The first among the other evils that tormented the poor, stricken inhabitants of Szegedin was hunger; for, of course, with so many lives to save, victuals could not be thought of. But very soon whole trains full of bread, cheese, meat and wine came from Temesvar and Pesth and brought relief. The railway companies send everything gratis, and now large quantities of clothes are daily being carried to the Southern station. Subscriptions were opened the very next day, and have had fine results."

### Words of Wisdom.

Flattery is a sort of bad money to which our vanity gives currency.

Hard words have never taught wisdom, nor does truth require them.

What is the best government? That which teaches us to govern ourselves.

Some hearts, like evening primroses, open most beautifully in the shadows of life.

It is extraordinary how long a man may look among the crowd without discovering the face of a friend.

There is no wise or good man that would change persons or conditions entirely with any man in the world.

He that hath really felt the bitterness of sin, will fear to commit it; and he that hath felt the sweetness of mercy will fear to offend it.

"A polite man," said the Duc de Morny, "is one who looks with interest to things he knows all about when they are told him by a person who knows nothing about them."

Arthur Gilman tells the following of an old lady at Concord: "Have you given electricity a trial for your complaint, madame?" asked the minister, as he took tea with the old lady. "Electricity!" said she. "Well, yes, I reckon it has. I was struck by lightning last summer and hove out the window, but it didn't seem to do me no sort of good.—*Boston Traveler.*

### ITEMS OF INTEREST.

Weather report—Thunder.

A novel thing—a readable romance.

There are no stamps in last year's vests.

The chiropodist sways the whole foot's-tool.

It is finally decided that W——ster's dictionary is the best.

Drawing from nature is contagious, that is to say it's sketching.

A prescription warranted to make any sick woman re-"cover"—A new dress.

What sort of hard things can you throw at a dog without hurting him? Words—hard words.

"Of two evils always chose the least," said the girl, who jilted the grenadier and married a dwarf.

For a method of converting honey into a form of crystalline sugar, the Beekeepers' association offers a prize.

English physicians say that melancholia is always active in the morning and wears away towards night.

Henry C. Work, the song writer, has already received over $4,000 royalty for the song, "Grandfather's Clock."

Conclusive evidence at a recent trial in England proved that a girl had become a mother at the age of twelve years and one month.

Oftentimes a man ransacks the whole house for a pin, and not being able to find one, drops into a chair with disgust, and is immediately rewarded for the search.

A Western paper, in its report of a recent railroad mishap, says "the entire train went staggering from the track." Evidently a case of very elevated railroad.

Man can do many things, but there is one thing he can't do; he can't button on a new collar, just after cutting his thumb-nails, without looking up in the air.

A warbler's thrill
Awakes the hill,
For spring, a rosy lass,
Hath come, and brings
On vernal wings
Rare blooms and garden sass.

After a man, upon some raw and gusty night, when everything is as dark as the shadow of fate, has run across a swaying clothes-line with his chin and neck, you never can convince him that there is any truth in all this nonsense about death by hanging being so pleasant.—*Hawkeye.*

There was an instance of the disagreement of doctors in France recently which led to a duel in the Bois de Vincennes. The participants were army surgeons, who had had a dispute. One of them was wounded, and his antagonist dressed the wound and helped him to the carriage, and subsequently committed suicide.

A PURELY VEGETABLE PRODUCTION.

Oh, market maid, sweet harbinger
Of spring's returning pleasure,
I sigh to woo thee in a song
Of eight beets to the measure.

The time's been long since last we met,
I yam not loth to own it;
I long tomato maid with thee,
So lettuce not postpone it.

Nay, turnip not thy pretty nose,
I see thy radish blushes,
And if you carrot all for me
Off to the priest I rushes.

In the Russian Empire there are altogether only about fifteen hundred regularly licensed physicians, or one physician to each fifty thousand people, while in the United States there is one physician to each five hundred inhabitants. The Russian Government is not doing anything to advance medical education. There are but eight Russian medical colleges, and the students are required to prosecute their professional studies for five years; and such persons only are admitted to these colleges as have successfully undergone an examination in some one of the literary colleges, which have a seven years' course.

### Where False Hair Comes From.

False hair having come to be recognized as a necessity of the modern female existence, it may be of interest to learn how this constantly increasing want is supplied. Live hair, bought "on foot" (to use the technical term of the trade), constitutes but a very small percentage of the stock in market, as there are few women who are willing to part with their locks for money, and those who have superfluous locks to spare grow fewer year after year. When second-hand tresses were needed merely to furnish wigs for a few elderly ladies, agents found no difficulty in securing a sufficiency among the peasant maids of Auvergne and Brittany. The present demand, however, greatly exceeds the supply, and it is asserted that Paris alone uses more than all the available crop in France, and that Marseilles (the great center of traffic in hair) deals with Spain, the Orient and the two Sicilies, for forty tons a year of dark hair, of which she makes upwards of 65,000 chignons annually. Under the name of "dead hair" are classed the "combings," which thrifty servant girls save up and sell, the clippings of barber shops, faded curls, worn out switches, etc. The scavengers of every city, both at home and abroad, value nothing short of a silver spoon among the refuse so much as a snarl of combings, however dirty, as it will find a ready sale. Such findings are afterward washed with bran and potash, carded, sifted, classed and sorted, and then made into the cheap front curls, puffs, chignons that abound in market. Much of this enters into the cheaper grades of the 350,000 "pieces" annually made in France, of which enormous trade England is said to be the best customer, and America almost as good. Late reports on the commerce of Swatow, China, show that a large export trade in "dead" hair gathered in the stalls of barbers, sprang up in 1873, during which year 18,800 pounds were exported to Europe. In 1875 the export of this refuse arose to 134,000 pounds, with a commercial value of over $25,000. It is an undoubted fact, too, that pauper corpses are often despoiled of their hair to meet this same demand of an increasing commerce. Those, then, who sport other than their own natural locks, can never be sure whether these are redolent of the sepulchre, the gutter, or the servant girl's comb.—*Scientific American.*

### Madame Patterson Bonaparte.

Madame Patterson Bonaparte, wife of Jerome Bonaparte, the youngest brother of the great Napoleon, died in Baltimore, aged 94 years. Her life was uncommonly eventful. She was the belle of Baltimore in 1803, the date of her marriage to Jerome Bonaparte, who was then a young lieutenant in the French navy. Napoleon Bonaparte was at that time First Consul of France, and refused to sanction his brother's marriage. The young couple sailed for Europe, and the husband disembarked at Lisbon, but his bride was not permitted to land, orders to that effect having been given by Napoleon, who had been crowned Emperor of France. Left friendle in a strange land, Madame Bonapart made her way to England, where she s on after gave birth to a son, whom she named Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte. Her husband gave way to the imperious will of his brother and repudiated his American wife. Napoleon offered to settle upon "Miss Patterson" $12,000 a year if she would relinquish her claim to the name of Bonaparte. Jerome's "Memoires" say that this pension was accepted and paid regularly up to 1815, the ye ar of Napoleon's downfall. Jerome B naparte weakly yielded to all the emper or's designs, was made an admiral in the navy and Prince of the Empire, and when, in April, 1807, he was made King of Westphalia, and the emperor directed that he should marry Princess Frederica Catharina, he consented. Madame Bonaparte returned o Baltimore after Jerome's second marriage, a disappointed woman, and gave up her life to securing recognition for her son. In this she was unsuccessful. Her husband died in 1860 and her son in 1870, leaving two sons, one of whom is a colonel in the French army and the other an attorney in Baltimore.

Madame Bonaparte left an estate valued at over $1,500,000.

### What an Old Sewer Revealed.

The stagnant water which has been suffered to accumulate and breed fevers and frogs in the Coliseum at Rome has been drained off at last. An ancient sewer, extending from the *meta sudans* to the Tiber, was discovered, and was connected with a drain from the Coliseum. The water was admitted into this ancient sewer on the 3d of March, and the flood which filled the basement story of the famous amphitheater of Flavius was gradually drawn off. In cleansing the sewer there were found a quantity of ancient lamps with gladiatorial ornamentation, human skulls and bones of animals. Much of the old Roman road in the Foro Romano is now exposed to view, and the ruins of the shops of gold and silversmiths are visible.

# The Centre Reporter.

FRED. KURTZ..........................EDITOR.

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CENTRE HALL, Pa., Apr. 24, 1879.


Senator Wallace's speech, in the senate, the other day, on the army bill and in reply to Blaine, was one of the most logical and forciible delivered upon that question. The independent press throughout the country join in taking this view of it, and in connection with the democratic press refer to it as a conclusive refutation of the arguments advanced from the republican side. Senator Wallace already ranks as one of the ablest members of the senate and his party looks to him as one of its ablest and safest leaders at the national capital. The state may well feel proud of him.

Here is a story about a keg of Jeff Davis' gold, as given by a writer in a Columbus, Ga., paper: A keg of gold amounting to $12,000 was lately recovered from a mill pond, where it had been hidden for fourteen years. A guide that was with Jeff Davis when he was making his flight through Georgia deserted the party upon arriving in Wilkes county, stole the keg of money and rolled it into the pond. On his death bed at the penitentiary, where he was soon afterward sent, he disclosed the locality of the treasure. Many a pond has been searched in consequence.

Just now an Indian turns up who says that Gen. Custer killed himself. A correspondent of the Chicago Tribune says the Indians say that, after the general stampede, Custer tried to rally his men around him. He waved his pistol in the air and shot it off twice, to attract his men. Two or three gathered around him, but, as the Indians still continued to advance, one of the soldiers tried to run away. Custer fired at him and killed him, and then, seeing the case quite hopeless, the Indians gathering around from all parts, turned his revolver on himself, preferring to die by his own hand. The Indians say that they think this person was Custer, as he was a chief but they are not certain of the fact. Rain-in-the-Face took a soldier prisoner but he was not allowed to live long, as he was killed at a dance that followed the fight. The Indians here all agree on one thing—that the number of Indians killed in the fight was thirty-six; they give their names.

Paul Geddes, republican, of Lewisburg, who has held a position in the Senate at Washington, for the last ten years has received his walking papers, and a democrat takes his place.

England's labor troubles are far from being settled. The cable announces that thousands of men, women and children at the North Durham collieries are quite destitute. More than one-third of the 9,000 men employed there would willingly accept the masters' terms but are afraid of violence. The Times' correspondent at Darlington telegraphs:—"From the temper shown throughout Durham, and from the Executive Committee of the men not being prepared at the conference on Saturday to make equal concessions to those which has been entertained of an early termination of the strike has disappeared, and the probability is that the battle will be fought to the bitter end. In the Midland counties the master glassmakers have accepted the compromise offered by the men."

Mr. Yocum voted with the Democrats on the riders to the appropriation bill. This, we apprehend, will make the Democracy less anxious to secure the seat for the "war governor."—*Lewisburg Chronicle*, rad.

Not bit of it, Mr. Chronicle—no matter how often Yocum votes with the democrats; Curtin has done better, has voted over six years with the democrats and besides he was elected to do their voting in congress for them, and Yocum wasn't.

*SUFFERING AND DEATH AMONG COLORED REFUGEES.*

Such is the news that begins to come from St. Louis and Kansas of the fate of the negroes who are pouring out of the south and flooding Kansas. Little else was to be expected—it is a fate that has met many of the white emigrants from Centre county, as well as from other parts. A Kansas City dispatch of 17, says a large number of colored southern refugees having been landed by steamboats at Wyandotte in an entirely destitute condition during the past few days they are occupying the churches and public halls of that place. Many are sick from exposure and dying.

Major Shelley, of Kansas City, to-day telegraphed to the secretary of war for an order for the issue of rations from Fort Leavenworth to feed them, and Secretary M'Creary replied that he had no authority to do so; that congress was in session and applications should be made to that body.

A committee has been appointed at Wyandotte to look after the sufferers. It issued the following yesterday.

"*To the Generous Citizens of the United States*: The undersigned, the executive committee of citizens' relief committee of Wyandotte, Kansas, make an earnest appeal for immediate financial aid to assist the sick and destitute colored refugees that destiny has suddenly thrown on the citizens of Wyandotte; 1,700, who are entirely destitute, are already here and thousands more in the same destitute condition are on their way. In the midst of this general suffering and great need for immediate aid we send this Macedonian cry for immediate assistance. Send all contributions to Northrup & Sons, bankers, treasurers.

(Signed) "GEORGE H. MILLER,
"G. W. BISHOP,
"V. J. LANE,
"Executive Committee."

Hon. A. H. Coffroth, Pa., made a very effective speech in the house on the subject of the political clauses in the appropriation bills. In the course of his remarks he alluded to the fact that at the elections in 1864 a squad of United States troops was stationed at every pole in Bedford county, and that in one instance they deliberately murdered an inoffensive and respectable citizen of that county.

The *Times*, 15, says: The Press denounces the action of Judge Orvis, of Bellefonte, as "most flagrant" and as warranting a legislative inquiry, because he has taken some interest, as a citizen, in developing the frauds by which Governor Curtin was deprived of his return to Congress. It is true, as the fretful piping of the organ says, that "if there have been election frauds in Centre county, those who committed them should be tried in the court over which Judge Orvis presides," but, organ like, it forgets to say that the preparation of a case to be presented for the consideration of Congress, has just as much relation to the judicial duties of Judge Orvis as they have to the judicial duties of the Lord Chancellor of England. But its something for a modern organ to get even a glimpse of the truth into a political paragraph, and the Press is to be commended for having mixed a little of the commodity with its petty malignity against Governor Curtin.

*DOINGS AT HARRISBURG.*

The Pittsburg riot bill was finally killed in the house on 16. Yeas 98—nays 101. Messrs. Gephart and Murray among the nays.

Speaker Long announced the following committee to investigate the illegal use of improper influence in the interest of the riot bill: Messrs. Gatchell, Rhoads, Wolfe, Doyle and Elliott.

A joint resolution was reported authorizing the appointment of a committee to receive Gen. Grant upon his arrival in this country. This as usual will be followed by a big bill of expense for segars, whisky, carfare, gloves, dinners, and so on, which the tax payers will have to pay.

We do not see any signs of cutting down salaries.

The legislature has authorized the appointment of a messenger for the librarian at $500 per year. There is an assistant librarian—why can't he play messenger, he has nothing to do. Next an assistant messenger will be in order.

The tramp bill has passed finally in the House by a vote of 123 to 50. It provides that any person going from place to place begging shall be deemed to be a tramp and guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be sentenced to solitary confinement at labor or in the county jail or work house for not less than six months nor over eighteen; provided, that if he can prove that he does not make a practice of going about begging he shall be discharged. The bill also prohibits the kindling of fires on the highway or in fields and the carrying of dangerous weapons.

*REBEL CLAIMS.*

After all the radical cry against the payment of southern claims we do not think it is half skin deep with the bloody shirt men, in view of their action in the house on 16, when an amendment to the legislative appropriation bill, offered by Mr. Atkins (dem.) of Tennessee, to abolish the southern claims commission was voted down. A majority of the democrats voted to abolish the commission and the republicans voted solidly in favor of retaining it. The country may now see which of the two great political parties proposes to pay southern claims. The few republican congressmen from the south were quite furious in their denunciation of the attempt to abolish the commission.

*BAYONET ELECTIONS—WHAT GOV. GEARY SAID.*

That the democrats in congress are right in their efforts to put a stop to having baynets at the polls, to control elections, is not only proven by their arguments just now upon the army bill but by a favorite republican governor of this state, the lamented Jno. W. Geary, who in one of his annual messages, made a strong protest against this crime against free elections. We here quote from Gov. Geary's message. He said:

"The employment of the United States troops at elections without the consent of the local and State governments has recently received considerable attion and apprehension. It is regarded as an interference with the sovereign rights of the States, which was not contemplated by the founders of the General Government, and, if persisted in, must lead to results disastrous to peace and harmony. The practice is one so serious in its character and so injurious in its tendencies as to merit prompt consideration and decisive action, not only by the General Assembly but by Congress. One of the complaints of the colonists against the British King was the oppression growing out of the assumption of this power. They said, 'He has kept among us in times of peace standing armies without the consent of our legislatures;' and, what is especially pertinent to the case in point, 'He has affected to render the military independent of and superior to the civil power.' The alleged authority for the use of troops at our State elections is derived from the tenth section of an act of Congress approved May 31, 1870, entitled 'An act to enforce the rights of citizens of the United States to vote in the several States of the Union, and for other purposes,' which authorizes United States Marshals to call to their assistance 'such portion of the land and naval forces of the United States, or of the militia, as may be necessary to the performance of the duty with which they are charged, and to insure a faithful observance of the fifteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States.'

"But it must be forced construction of this law that will justify the presence of armed national forces at our places of election when no necessity exists there for, and where their presence is calculated to provoke collision. With a good President the exercise of the power referred to might have no injurious results, but in the hands of a bad man, governed by personal ambition, it might prove exceedingly calamitous. Unconsciously a good President might be induced to employ it wrongfully; a bad one would be almost certain to use it for his own advancement. Under any circumstances, in my opinion, it is unsafe and antagonistic to the principles that should govern our republican institutions. At the last October election United States troops were stationed in Philadelphia for the avowed purpose of enforcing the election laws. This was done without the consent or even the knowledge of the civil authorities of either the city or the State and without any expressed desire on the part of the citizens, and, as far as can be ascertained, without existing necessity. From a conscientious conviction of its importance I have called your attention to this subject. A neglect to have done so might have been construed as an endorsement of a measure that meets my unqualified disapproval. The civil authorities of Pennsylvania have always been and are still competent to protect its citizens in the exercise of their elective franchise, and the proper and only time for the United States military forces to intervene will be when the power of the Commonwealth is exhausted and their aid is lawfully required."

Seventeen Republican candidates for sheriff in Blair county, and "still there's more to follow." Of all these early birds which will get the worm?

At the election held in Michigan last week, the republican majority dwindled down to 4000. That's a big come down, where there used to be 50,000 majority for the same party.

We print a full synopsis of Senator Wallace's able speech on the army bill, and in reply to Blaine. Read it—it is a complete answer to the argument of the opposition.

Florida is ahead—she had a hail storm on 14, a thing unknown there. Hail fell as large as a hen's egg.

Thurman was elected president pro tem. of the U. S. Senate. Another revolution.

Another crowned head shot at and missed. They must be game hard to hit.

A twenty-five cent bottle of Wells, Richardson & Co's Perfected Butter Color, made at Burlington, Vt., will color 300 pounds of butter, and add five or six cents to the market value of each pound. Intelligent dairymen know this, and they all use it.

It is now believed that Hayes will not veto the appropriation bills and that he will allow them to become laws without his signature.

Two beautiful English girls who in happier days practiced blacksmithing, have in their poverty started a blacksmiths' shop in Louisville, Ky., and they have plenty to do.

*SENATE DEBATE.*

REPLY OF MR. WALLACE TO BLAINE.

The discussion on the army bill was opened in the Senate on 14 by Mr. Blaine.

Mr. Blaine, in the beginning, pronounced the issue raised by the Democrats as false and absurb, a proposition which he promised to demonstrate clearly. He read a paper showing that at present only 2,700 soldiers of the regular army are east of Omaha, and of these only 1,155 are stationed in the Southern states. His entire reasoning was based upon the theory that this number of troops was entirely too small to overawe or intimidate the millions of population of the territory they occupy. This was sufficient, he held, to prove the absurdity of the Democratic howl. In his usually reckless manner he declared that no senator on the floor had ever seen troops at a polling place. Senator Hereford arose and stated that he had seen them stationed around polls in West Virginia in 1870. Senator Williams had seen them stack their arms around voting places in Kentucky in 1865. "Oh, that's too far back," said Mr. Blaine, who, when reminded of his positive declaration, said he only meant to query and not to make an assertion. He alluded to the civil war and to the return of the South to power, but not in his old-time bitter manner. He seemed to be seized with a remarkable mildness throughout. He said that very soon after the war A. H. Stephens, in a speech in Georgia, had said that the South, though in a minority, had, by a combination with a portion of the North ruled the country before the war, and by adopting the same policy, it could rule again. He (Blaine) did not then appreciate the prophetic powers of the ex-vice-president of the Confederacy; he did not believe that he would ever live to see that prophecy realized. Mr. Blaine concluded with a strong appeal to Mr. Hayes to veto the bill. Mr. Withers' brief speech was the very solidity of argument. He said he thought it was only necessary for his side to present the real issue, and that he did in most fitting terms. He disposed of Mr. Blaine's "basis" for his speech in a few words. "It made very little difference," he said, "as to where the troops were now; the power to order them to polling places was on the statute books, and if the Executive wanted to use them in that way it would require but a few days' time for him to concentrate as many soldiers as he thought necessary to control the election at any point. No such power ought to be left in the hands of any man in this Government; it was the power to do harm in this way that the Democrats wanted to get rid of."

Mr. Wallace, in reply to Mr. Blaine, said that this bill came from a committee. It did not come from a secret consultation of Democrats. He spoke thus clearly because he was one of the members of the committee. He would not now occupy the floor if he had not been charged by the committe to give the reasons for the insertion of the section of the bill disputed by the Senator from Maine. The bill came here from the House, was taken to the clerk's desk and thence was sent to the Committee on Appropriations. It had been reported back from that committee. This was the very bill, almost in word and letter, that was reported by the Committee of Conference during the last session, and would have been agreed to by the two houses and passed but for their disagreements on the amendments.

THE ISSUE OF THE BILL.

The bill was now here on its passage. It contained a single disputed section to which he would now address himself. The war caused many departures from principles which were essential to our liberties. Necessity made the people bear subjection of the civil to military power, the suspension of *habeas corpus* and the presence of armed troops at the polls. These pass away with the necessity that produce them. The single issue in this bill was, shall the Executive longer possess the power to place troops at the polls? Their presence was a menace upon the right of free elections. This right is fixed and certain. It came to us from England, and is a part of our system of laws. Its protection rests in the States. The Federal Government has nothing to do with it. This is, said Mr. Wallace, the only issue in the contest. We will not be diverted from it. On this line we stand; by it we fall. It is whether the Federal Government shall place troops at the polls or whether the States, free from Federal interference, shall preserve peace and secure free elections. I repeat, the placing of troops at the polls is a menace, a threat, and no free people can bear it. In the Bill of Rights of nearly every State "free elections" are guaranteed, while no such power is given to the Federal Government in the Constitution. The statutes of many States assert and protect this right.

In 1803, Pennsylvania asserted it by statute. New York, Maryland and many others have like provisions. No attempt was made by the Federal Government until it was exercised in the border States under the war power. The exercise of this power was force alone. It became oppression, and in 1864, Senator Powell of Kentucky, introduced the act of 1865. As introduced, it gave no power to interfere with elections, but was restrictive of evil. The Judiciary Committee reported against the bill on its passage. Senator Pomeroy of Kansas, inserted the word "giving troops power to keep the peace at the polls." Every Republican voted for this and every Democrat against it. Troops at the polls and free elections are incompatible. Power by law to the Executive of a State or Republic to place troops at the polls is a negation of the system.

We propose, Mr. Wallace said, to maintain the American system of free elections; to restore civil power control over all the machinery of the Government. A free system of laws cannot tolerate even the possible use of force at the fountain of power. Why shall we not restore this right? No Senator will deny the right of its value. None asser that troops under partisan control conduce to free elections. The legislation of 1864 was the first instance of the mail clad hand of the Federal Government at the ballot-box.

Mr. Blaine (interrupting), does the Senator present the idea that the amendments put on by Republican Senators were to control elections in Kentucky where Democrats had the right to vote? Or will he accept the suggestion that it was to keep rebel Kentuckians from coming back to control elections? Or were they Democratic voters who fought against the Union under Jeff. Davis and came back to defeat Union voters.

Mr. Wallace, resuming, said, the Senator from Maine has injected into my remarks the assertion that Federal power was a war power.

Mr. Wallace said the people want free elections, without a shadow or substance of military power, whether State or Federal. He wanted provisions of the Constitution to be the law of the land in the name of the people he in part represented. He asked that this menace be removed, and that the State have control in the preservation of peace at the polls, as they should. Even in poor down trodden Mexico, when our troops were there in 1847, a request was made that they should not appear at the polls as it might be supposed they were there to control the election in progress. Our military commander obeyed the laws of Mexico.

Free election was impossible if we put it in the power of the President to send armed men to the polls. He did not care whether there was only one soldier to two or twenty thousand square miles. That one soldier acted under the authority of military power, and the man in a blue coat, with a gun in his hand, was the representative of forty millions of people. We propose to take the bayonet away from the ballot. We propose to restore to civil power its absolute control over military power. We propose to restore to the American people their own system. We neither seek to coerce the executive nor submit to be coerced by it. It is the right of legislative power "to raise and support armies, to make rules and to enact laws," and we follow our plain duty. This bill votes the pay of troops. Cannot the law-making power say how they should be employed? We violate no provision of the Constitution. No one pretends we do. We act within the scope of our power as we judge our duty calls us.

Four propositions can be affirmed:

*First.*—The right to place legislation for the protection of the rights of the people upon money bills belongs to the legislative branch, and cannot be denied by any other branch of the Government. We are the judges of our powers and duties in this regard. Our judgment cannot be impugned by the Executive or Judiciary. They may criticise the subject matter but not the form.

*Second.*—This right is sanctioned by the practice of Congress for many years. The Revised Statutes under the head of general and permanent statutes affecting the army, contain 278 sections. Of these 92 came directly from appropriation acts.

*Third.*—It is sustained by a precedent as old as the time of Charles the First, and no power dreams of denying its possession by the Commons.

*Fourth.*—The legislation proposed is constitutional and necessary, and violates no right of any branch of the Federal Government. We have no right to assume that any feature of the bill will meet disapproval anywhere.

No Threats To Deny Supplies.

The bill makes no threat to deny supplies. Let us look at this subject of coercion. The President, Senate and House are independent, each in its sphere. Each in possession a negative upon the other. The Senate and House each has an absolute veto on the other, while that of the Executive is limited. If the Senate refuses to pass a House bill because of objectionable matter, and makes its removal a condition for its passage, it coerces the House to that extent. It has this right. It is not revolutionary. It exercises its Constitutional right to judge of the measure. This right is vital; the check invaluable. The same is true of the Executive negative upon legislative power. If the Executive dissents and on reconsideration there are not two thirds, the Legislative branch may decline to act. It has this right or it has no independence of action. It alone for itself must judge of the fitness, necessity and constitutionality of the measure proposed. It cannot coerce the executive, nor can the executive coerce it. Each is responsible to the people for its conclusions and actions and must act in full view of that tribunal. If the legislative branch could be coerced to act in this mode, the will of the majority would be controlled by the minority. The patronage of an unscrupulous President and minority could dictate legislation. No such purpose is intended by a constitutional negative. The defensive power of non action is the protection of the liberty of the people. Mr. Clay in 1817 expressly asserted the right of non-action by legislative power. It has limits to its use. It is an appeal to the people. Its power for the destruction of unconstitutional or hasty legislation is invaluable, but it was never intended nor used to keep a yoke on the people or prevent the repeal of a statute. It was never intended and never used to deprive the people of free elections or to strike down the rights of a free people. When it is used for such a purpose, the people will correct the wrong. This legislation places a check on military power. That duty is placed upon us. In the interest of the people we must restore the original principles from which four years of war have diverted the Government, bring the military to strict subordination to the civil power, permit a free system of laws to be based upon a free ballot, and expunge the standing menace upon free institutions.

Mr. Wallace, in the course of his remarks asked whether the Senator from Maine, or any other Senator would deny the right to restore to the people their own system of free election. Would the Senator deny it belonged to the people. If not, why not restore it? The Senator from Maine said there are so many troops and you have not been enterfered with, but there is a law which gives the President power to interfere at elections. Nobody contends that partisan control is right. The Senator from Maine said that this bill was the dictate of the Democratic caucus, but he (Wallace) asserted that no caucus ever saw this bill. It was the production of the House Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. Blaine (interrupting) said the admission came from the Senator from Kentucky (Beck) that a committee of the Democratic caucus was preparing these measures. It was an issue of fact between the Senator from Pennsylvania and the Senator from Kentucky. Mr. Blaine read from the *Congressional Record* in support of his assertion.

Mr. Wallace, resuming, repeated that no Democratic caucus ever saw the pending bill, and, in conclusion, repeated that its only object was to restore to the people the rights of which they had been deprived.

MODERN SOCIALISM.

It is not generally known that the late John Stuart Mill, perhaps the ablest of modern writers on political and social science, commenced in the year 1869 a book on Socialism, which if it had been completed, would probably have been recognized as the greatest of his works. Manuscript chapters of the incomplete work have recently been brought to light, and are found so nearly complete in themselves, and so ably to discuss questions now most prominent in the public thought that a London Review, and also *The Library Magazine* of New York are publishing them. They are announced to appear in book form on April 25th published by the American Book Exchange, New York. The price, post-paid, in cloth, will be 50 cents, or in paper 25 cents. It is a work which all students of political and social topics, and all enlightened citizens, will be glad to read.

THE STORY OF THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.—FRANK LESLIE'S POPULAR MONTHLY FOR MAY

Has for its leading article an elaborate and highly interesting history of the Atlantic Telegraph from the inception of the enterprise, by Alfred H. Guernsey. It is profusely illustrated. The contents of this number are more than usually attractive; there are brilliant and instructive articles, serial and short stories, essays, sketches, poems, etc., etc; and a miscellany embracing a large variety of subjects. The contributors are among the most talented writers, and hence the high intellectual standard of the literature. A new serial novel is commenced, entitled, 'A Gilded Pill—A Tale of a Little Mystery,' by George Manville Fenn, which promises to be of stirring interest. There are short stories of Jane G. Austin, Mrs. Amelia E. Barr and other celebrated authors. 'The Fair,' 'Corsica,' 'Funeral Rites and Ceremonies,' 'Vienna and its Street Life,' are particularly noteworthy descriptive articles. The poems are by John Francis Waller, Park Benjamin, etc., etc. The Miscellany is abundant and highly entertaining, and replete with valuable information. Each number of this deservedly popular magazine contains 128 quarto pages, and over 100 admirably executed engravings. The price of a single copy is only 25 cents, and the annual subscription $3, pos paid; the publication therefore, may be regarded as a marvel of cheapness. Address, Frank Leslie's Publishing House, 53, 55 and 57 Park Place, New York.

CYCLOPEDIA OF LITERATURE.

A list of the celebrated authors whose lives and writings are represented in volumn 3 of the new ACME edition of CHAMBER'S CYCLOPEDIA OF ENGLISH LITERATURE, just received, is certainly very attractive to any person of fine literary taste. Fox, Penn, Baxter Bunyan, Locke, Newton, Browne, Hale, Walton, Dryden, Temple, Evelyn, Pepys, Butler, Addison, Swift, Pope, Ramsay, Cibber, Steele, Berkeley, Defoe, and Bolingbroke, are a few of the brilliant stars which brighten the 416 pages. "It will bring gladness to many a scholar's heart," says the *Times* of Philadelphia, "to find that this truly admirable work has been brought within the range of shallow pockets." Eight such volumes, beautifully printed, and elegantly bound in cloth, for only $2 50, or by the single volume for 43 cents, post-paid is certainly a marvel of cheapness, and should establish an enviable reputation for the publishers, if it can not make their fortune. Already they report a sale of nearly 60 000 volumes. It ought to be in every library and home in the land. Specimen pages and full particulars as to various styles of binding, terms to clubs, etc, will be sent free on request by the publishers, the American Book Exchange, 55 Beekman street, New York. The work is sold only to subscribers direct, and the present wonderfully low rates are offered only to early purchasers.

There is a man in the Massachusetts Legislature who has such a big mouth that the top of his head would come off but for his back collar button.

COMMUNISTS' PARADE.

Chicago, April 20.—About 1,100 communists paraded the streets here to-day and displayed inflammatory banners; about 400 of them were armed. No disturbances occurred.

Gen. Dix is reported to be dying.

According to the Mifflinburg Telegraph Mrs. Dr. Seebold, of Hartleton, died very suddenly on the night of the 1st inst. She retired apparently in good health, and her husband found her in the morning by his side cold in death.

Pesth, April 18.—The rivers Meras and Staros have again broken their dams in several places. The village of Zerend has been destroyed and the town of Arad is endangered, the water having already reached the cellars of the houses.

35,000 ZULUS SURRONUND COL. PEARSON.

Col. Pearson signalled on the 27th of March that one hundred and fifty of his garrison were ill, and fifty wounded, and that only five hunared of his men would be able to assist the relieving column for which 35 000 Zulus are lying in wait.

A Battle in Which the British Lose Heavily.

Colonel Wood attacked Umbelini's stronghold on the 28th of March and captured a quantity of cattle. Subsequently 2,000 Zulus retook the cattle and on the 29th inst., attacked Colonel Wood's camp. Zulus were repulsed after four hours fighting, but the British loss was heavy. Seven officers and seventy men were killed, including Captain Campbell and Pietays, leader of a detachment of mounted Boers, who has several times been mentioned in dispatches for distinguished services.

There was fighting in Basuteland on the 21st and 23d of March. A son and two grandsons of Moirosi and eighty Basutos were killed and a number of cattle and horses captured. The British loss was insignificant.

DARING BURGLARY.

Pittsburg, April 16.—A special to the Chronicle from Bulger, Pa., says: "Four masked burglars broke into the store of A. J. Russell & Co., at this place, about three o'clock this morning and exploded the safe door, securing a small sum of money. Mr. Laird, the telegraph operator at the station, heard the noise of the explosion and on going out to learn the cause was seized by the robbers, who took his money and bound and gagged him in the store. They then set fire to the building and escaped, leaving Mr. Laird bound to a post in the store room. The latter, however, succeeded in freeing himself of the gag before the flames reached him, and his cries speedily rousing the neighbors, he was rescued from the building. No clue to the thieves has been found."

BORNE IN A BLANKET TO THE GALLOWS.

Chambersburg, Pa., April 17.—Hezekiah Shaffer of Franklin county, who murdered his wife on the 21st of February, 1878, was hanged in the jail yard at this place to-day. He was carried to the scaffold in a blanket, the loss of blood consequent upon his attempt at suicide on Monday last, by opening the veins in his arms and legs with a piece of wire taken from a broomhandle, rendering him so weak that he was unable to walk. On the scaffold, he was seated in an armchair during the process of pinioning his arms and legs. He made no response to an inquiry by the Sheriff whether he had anything to say. He was then placed on a stool, and the rope was adjusted about his neck. He was again asked whether he had anything to say, but he only shook his head. The Sheriff then descended from the scaffold, the trap was sprung, and the body dropped within six inches of the ground. After hanging about twenty minutes he was pronounced dead. An hour before he died he asserted that he was innocent.

The murder of Mrs. Shaffer was of the most brutal character, and the trial was watched with great interest. The husband regarded her as an obstacle to his improper relations with another woman, and sought to remove the obstruction by administering poison to her. Fearing that she would not die, he struck her with the handle of an axe and with a bootjack, inflicting several wounds on her head and face. Then he informed his wife's relatives that she had fallen down stairs and had received serious injuries. She was found dead.

Four hundred mules will sail this week from New York to reinforce the British in Zululand, and if the right end of them be pointed at the enemy they will do terrible execution.

Whenever ex-Treasurer Spinner, the man who used to put the corkscrew signatures on our greenbacks, writes a note to a friend in Florida, it is taken to the nearest druggist to be put up as a prescription. Florida is rapidly becoming a healthy State.

PENSIONERS ON PAIN.—Some people suffer for years with kidney or liver disorders, not knowing that Kidney-Wort can relieve and cure them. It strengthens the bowels, purifies the blood, drives out the pain and renews the sufferer's life. Sold by Druggists.

The *Globe* learns from Russia that 150 Ural Cossacks have been placed in prison at Orsk for refusing to submit to military conscription. For the same cause Cossacks and their families, amounting in the aggregate to 3 000 individuals, have been exiled to the Kazala district in Turkestan. The prison at Orsk contains also fifty Cossacks who were transported to Fort Petrovsk for insubordination three years ago, and who have since fled their place of interment and returned to the former villages on the Ural.

Old and young, rich and poor, all unite in testifying to the true merit of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. For over a quarter of a century it has proved itself a true, tried and trusted friend. Price 25 cts.

James Keetor, a Norfolk county (Va.) farmer, while plowing the other day unearthed an iron case containing several thousand dollars. The treasure was in American silver coin and was buried during the war.

FAREWELL SICKNESS.—With a package of Kidney-Wort, the victim of kidney or liver disease, may exclaim: Farewell, sickness! It cures obstinate cases by completely purifying the blood and expelling noxious elements. In bad cases of piles the cure is speedy.

THE LIBRARY MAGAZINE for March, just issued, will delight all who appreciate the highest cases of literature. Think of it, 128 elegantly printed pages, all for 10 cents, or $1 00 a year! The leading article, "Chapters on Socialism," from unpublished manuscript of the late John Stuart Mill, is certainly the ablest writing which has recently appeared on this topic. R. A. Proctor's article on "Artificial Somnambulism" will attract both those who are curious and those who are interested in science. Thomas Hughes gives an entertaining sketch of the once famous but nearly forgotten Wm. Cobbett. Bonamy Price, Professors Blackie, Jebb and Ward supply able articles of special interest to scholars and students of the classics and history. Fraser Tytler contributes a little poem, "Contentment," that is sure to go the rounds of the press, as also will Algernon Black's "Five New Anecdotes of Charles Lamb." American Book Exchange, Publishers, New York; sold only by them direct.

NOVEL LITERARY ENTERPRISE.—Every person who has a library of even a dozen volumes is sure to have some books, valuable perhaps, which have served their use with him, and which he would be glad to exchange for others. To meet such wants is one object of the American Book Exchange, 55 Beekman st., New York. They gather together such siftings from thousands of libraries, and each contributor then draws what he wants, or cash, if he does not want books. Catalogue No. 70, of an extensive collection of books in every department of literature, all offered to *the highest bidder*, for cash, or for books on a cash basis, will be ready April 15th, and will be sent on application for three cent stamp.

The May number of HARPER'S MAGAZINE is very richly illustrated, containing over one hundred engravings that may confidently challenge comparison.

Brussels, April 18.—Of the 240 miners imperilled by the fire damp explosion in the Agrappe coal pit, near Mons, 89 have thus far been rescued.

FROM ILLINOIS.

ROCK GROVE, April 12, 1879.

EDITOR REPORTER:—Upon our departure about a year ago, from old Centre, we were requested by many of our friends to write, giving such western news as we would deem interesting. Knowing that the REPORTER is read by nearly every family in Centre county, and believing in the old saying, "Better late than never," we solicit a small space in your columns in order to give our friends a brief history of what has transpired in this section of the great west during the past year, etc.

The inhabitants of this county (Stephenson) partake largely of the Pennsylvania Dutch element, many of whom are from Centre,—hence a hospitable, industrious, happy, well to do people.

The chief or paramount industrial pursuit is farming, and is quite lucrative, from the fact that the soil is equal in productiveness to any in the great west,—being a dark, deep mould, and just sufficiently rolling to carry off any excess of moisture. The crops, last year, of all kinds, were excellent. The chinch bugs had been playing havoc until last year they became minus. Freeport, the county seat, is beautifully situated on the south or right bank of the Pecatonica river, and contains a population of nearly fifteen thousand. The Ill. Central & Western Union railroads pass it. It is also the western terminus of the North-western R. R., and will be the southern terminus of a Narrow Gauge R. R. that is being built from Freeport to Madison, Wis. Taking all in all, a more flourishing city of the same size cannot be found in the west.

During the election campaign last fall, politics reached a very high ebb. The Republican party predominated, but this spring the Democrats are gaining ascendency. "Reform" and "Retrenchment" are the subjects that are now engaging the attention of the people. All parties unite, however, in endorsing the appointment of Hon. Heratia Burchard as director of the U. S. mint. Mr. B. is a resident of Freeport, and is esteemed by every person who knows him.

The common schools will compare favorably with those of Pa. The standard, we think, is higher than that of Centre. Teachers are very numerous. Wages, for teaching, range from $15 to $35 per month in the summer, and from $20 to $55 in the winter.

P. O. S.

TERRIFIC TORNADO.

Over One Hundred Buildings Destroyed, and Fifteen Persons Killed.

Charleston, S. C., April 17.—Last evening a violent rain storm occurred here which continued throughout the night. Accounts from the interior show that the storm began with a terrific tornado which swept through the lower portions of the state, causing great destruction of life and property. In the village of Waltersbow more than 100 dwellings and all the churches were swept away. Three-fourths of the inhabitants are homeless. Fifteen persons were killed and many more wounded. At Oakley, a station on the Northeastern railroad, all the houses occupied by the negroes were leveled and one negro was killed and many hurt. Similar casualties are reported from various points in the track of the tornado.

THE MARRIAGE OF THE MIDGETS.

It has been finally arranged, after many discussions between their families, that the Midgets are to be married. Lucie Zarate, the prospective bride, is fifteen years old, and weighs a trifle less than five pounds. Her face is bright, but not prepossessing. The bracelets she wears cannot be buckled around the third finger of a man of ordinary size. Her shoes (made to order) are 2½ inches long, and her gloves measure about one inch from the tip of the longest finger to the buttom at the wrist. Her cap was made originally for a doll in a Broadway show window, and is a good fit. In the matter of jewelry she is profuse. On each hand she wears a diamond ring, her brooch is a diamond, and she has a fondness for dangling ornaments on her ears, such, for instance, as a small diamond supplemented by a California gold quarter of a dollar.

Gen Mite, whose real name is Francis J. Flynn, weighs 9 pounds and is 14 years old. His face is bright and intelligent, and his conversation does not belie it.


AUTUMNAL TINTS.—The rich golden brown, dark red, maroon and orange color of Leamon's Dyes, made by Wells, Richardson & Co., Burlington, Vt., enable a lady at small expenditure to manage for her autumnal dress. Get them at your druggist's.

E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron Gives tone to the stomach. It improves the appetite and assists digestion; excites the bowels to healthy action, expelling all the foul humors that contaminate the blood, corrupt the secretions and offend the breath. It excites the liver to a healthy action and strengthens the nerves, imparting that glow to life that proceeds alone from perfect health.

Thousands in all walks of life, testify to the virtues of this excellent medicine in correcting the derangements of the digestive organs. Get the genuine. Sold in $1.00 bottles, or six bottles for $5.00. Ask for E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron, and take no other. Ask your druggist and if he has it not, send to Proprietor E. F. Kunkel, No. 259 North Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Advice free; enclose three-cent stamp.

WORMS WORMS WORMS.

E. F. Kunkel's Worm Syrup never fails to destroy Pin, Seat, and Stomach Worms. Dr. Kunkel, the only successful physician who removes Tape Worm in two hours, alive with head, and no fee until removed. Common sense teaches if Tape Worms be removed all other worms can be readily destroyed. Advice at office and store, free. The doctor can tell whether or not the patient has worms. Thousands are dying daily, with worms, and do not know it. Fits, spasms, cramps, choking and suffocation, sallow complexion, circles around the eyes, swelling and pain in the stomach, restless at night, grinding of the teeth, picking at the nose, cough, fever, itching at the seat, headache, foul breath, the patient grows pale and thin, tickling and irritation in the anus,—all these symptoms, and more, come from worms. E. F. Kunkel's Worm Syrup never fails to remove them. Price, $1 00 per bottle, or six bottles for $5 00. (For Tape Worm, write and consult the Doctor.) For all others, buy of your druggist the Worm Syrup and if he has it not, send to Dr. E. F. Kunkel, 259 N. Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Advice by mail, free; send three-cent stamp.

17 ap 4t

Camphor Milk cures headache and neuralgia.
Camphor Milk cures rheumatism and lame back.
Camphor Milk cures cuts, bruises and burns.
Camphor Milk costs 25 ct.; 5 bottles $1.
Sold by J. D. Murray, Centre Hall.


COURT PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, the Hon. Charles A. Mayer, President of the court of Common Pleas, in the 25th Judicial District consisting of the counties of Centre, Clinton and Clearfield, and the Honorable Sam'l Frank, and the Honorable John Divens, Associated Judges in Centre county, having issued their precept, bearing date the 1st day of Apr. A. D., 1879, to me directed for holding a court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and Quarter Sessions of the Peace Orphans' Court, and court of Common Pleas in Bellefonte Pa., for the county of Centre, and to commence on the 4th Monday of Apr. being the 28th day of April 1879, and to continue two weeks.

Notice is therefore hereby given to the Coroner, Justices of the Peace, Alderman and Constables of the said county of Centre, that they be then and there in their proper persons, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, with their records, inquisitions, examinations, and their own remembrances, to do those things which to their office appertains to be done, and those who are bound in recognizances to prosecute against the prisoners that are or shall be in the Jail of Centre county, be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Given under my hand, at Bellefonte, the 1st day of Apr. in the year of our Lord, 1879, and in the 102 year of Independence of the United States.

JOHN SPANGLER, Sheriff


DR. OBERHOLTZER'S LINIMENT.

CAMPHOR MILK.

is now highly recommended and extensively used for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Aches, Pains, Sores, Stings, Swellings, Sprains, etc. It is of the greatest value in curing Cuts, Galls, Sprains and swellings in horses.

It acts quickly and surely. It at once soothes and relieves the stiff joints, the lame muscles and the aching nerves. The money will be paid back to any one not satisfied with its effects. Price 25 cents, 5 bottles for $1.

Prepared only by Levi Oberholtzer, M. D.
Sold by J. D. Murray, Centre Hall.

The Phœnix Pectoral.

Has proved itself to be peculiarly adapted to old persons, consumptives and children. It breaks a cold. It stops a cough. It aids expectoration. It gives instant relief. It gives strength. It brings rest. It has made more cures than any other medicine. Thousands of the citizens of Eastern Pennsylvania have used it for years past and testify to the relief given and cures effected. Price 25 cents or 5 bottles for $1.

Prepared by Levi Oberholtzer, M. D.
Sold by J. D. Murray, Centre Hall.

GERMAN HORSE AND COW POWDER.

Keeps stock healthy and in good condition. It aids digestion and assimilation. It makes fat, muscles and milk. By using it a horse will do more work and cow give more milk and be in better spirits and condition. It also keeps poultry healthy and increases the quantity of eggs. It is made by Dr. Levi Oberholtzer, at his mills, back of 133 N. Third street, Phila. It is sold by actual weight, at 15 cents per pound, by J. D. Murray, Centre Hall, and W. J. Thompson, Potters Mills. mar27ly

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER'S

Spring Business

Is now fully under way, and the inducements offered are of a character that cannot fail to be highly attractive to every buyer within reach of Philadelphia. We have an immense stock in everyone of our THIRTY DEPARTMENTS, reaching in the 2 departments of Silks and Dress Goods to

SEVERAL HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.

The latest bargains in the

SILK DEPARTMENT

ARE

100 PIECES SOLID COLOR LYONS SILK, 24 inches wide, AT ONE DOLLAR. In all the new colorings

This is the widest and best Lyons Silk ever offered at the price, and the identical goods can be found on the counters of most of the leading retail houses at $1.25.

86 PIECES BLACK SILKS, 24 inches wide, AT ONE DOLLAR, Made by SAVOIE ET CIE LYONS.

This is undoubtedly the best One Dollar Black Silk ever placed on any counter in America.

All the finer grades of both Black and Colors are displayed in unsurpassed assortment at equally low prices in proportion to quality. In FANCY and SUMMER SILKS we also offer the greatest possible attractions.

DRESS GOODS.

A few of the latest bargains in this department are:

ALL WOOL BEIGES.

FOUR QUALITIES, In 23 and 24 inches.
PRICES: 25, 31, 35 and 37½ cts.
THREE QUALITIES, In 34 to 36 inches,
PRICES: 50, 60 and 65 cts
FIVE QUALITIES, In Cashmere Beige.
PRICES: 60, 65, 75, 87½c and $1.00.

MEDIUM PRICE TEXTURES.

| | |
|---|---|
| OSBORNE SUITINGS, | at 37½c. |
| ANGLESIA SUITINGS, | at 25c. |
| SAXONY SUITINGS, | at 50c. |
| STEVENS' CHECKS, | at 25c. |
| SILK FANTAISIE STIPES, | at 31c. |
| FRENCH PLAIDS, | at 37½c. |

Our assortment of Dress Goods is bewildering and includes all the best productions of French, English and American Looms.

*BLACK GOODS.*

Some of the latest bargains in this department are:

IN BLACK CASHMERES

These goods made to our own express order are believed to be perfect in every essential point—color, quality, and especially reliability in wear.

Keeping no inferior goods, prices range as follows: 40, 45, 50, 56, 60, 65, 75, 87½ and $1 00.

IN HENRIETTA CLOTHS.

The prices begin at 87½ cts. and advance regularly 12½ cts., viz: 87½c. $1.00, $1.12½, $1.25, $1.37½, $1.50, $1.62½, $1.75, $1.87½ and $2.00.

We imported these goods largely, having had them made to our own direct order, as usual, but never before have they come to us so nearly perfect in quality color and general appearance, as this season.

We also show the largest and most attractive stock of

BLACK HERNANIES AND GRENADINES

Ever shown in Philadelphia, either at wholesale or retail, are at the most moderate prices.

We invite especial attention to the department for

MENS' FURNISHING GOODS,

And particularly to our three grades of carefully made

MENS' SHIRTS,

Which are believed to be the best goods ever offered at the prices:

"THE CUSTOM MADE," $1.00.
"THE STANARD," 88 CENTS.
"THE FAVORITE," 75 CENTS.

NIGHT SHIRTS.

BOY'S SHIRTS IN GREAT VARIETY, &C., &C.

In ordering, give size of collar worn.

PLEASE NOTE: We employ no agents. Send directly to the house for samples of whatever you may need, and secure the advantages of our low prices.

*STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,*

N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND MARKET STS.,
PHILADELPHIA.

BARGAINS.

Bargains!

In MEN'S and BOYS,
BOOTS and SHOES
also a LARGE VARIETY of
CHILDREN'S SHOES, at
LOUIS DOLL'S Shoe Store,
opposite the Bush house, Bellefonte, room formerly occupied by John Powers. apr25y

KIDNEY-WORT

A Purely Vegetable Remedy,
The Safest, Easiest and Best ever discovered for
KIDNEY COMPLAINTS,
PILES, GRAVEL,
CONSTIPATION,
LUMBAGO,
RHEUMATISM,
DIABETES.

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY

A purely vegetable compound, not doctored with poisonous liquors, being dry—a gentle cathartic and effective tonic—sure to effectually cure some of the most common and painful diseases that baffle medical skill. Those who have been cured when all other means failed, justly say: "It is the greatest blessing of the age." "I believe I should not now be alive but for it." Physicians in regular practice say: "It works like a charm and effectively."

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

If the KIDNEY-WORT cannot otherwise be readily obtained, we will mail a package, pre-paid, on receipt of the price, one dollar. WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Proprietors, Burlington, Vt.

JERRY MILLER

BARBER AND HAIRDRESSER—in the basement of the bank building. All work done in fashionable style. 1 july

Candy Manufactory & Bakery.

Mr. Albert Kauth,
At the
BISHOP STREET BAKERY,
is now making the very best
BREAD, CAKES AND PIES,
in Bellefonte.
Candies and Confections.

He also manufactures all kinds of candies, and dealers can purchase of him as low as in the city. Candies of all kinds always on hand, together with Oranges, Lemons, Figs, Dates, Nuts, Syrups, Jellies and everything good.

CENTRE COUNTY OYSTER DEPOT.

An Excellent oyster saloon also attached to the Bakery. Call and see me. ALBERT KAUTH. nov1



Examine our Cash Prices of Boots and Shoes.—We are rolling out the goods lively, because we charge less for them than was ever known. We keep up the quality and keep down the prices. We are bound to sell off this tremendous stock, and trust in the low prices to do the business. We will offer you

| | |
|---|---|
| Men's fine calf boots at | $2 50 |
| Men's kip boots at | 2 00 |
| Women's kip shoes at | 1 00 |
| Children's school shoes at | 75 |
| Men's wool lined gum boots at | 2 50 |
| Boys' wool-lined gum boots at | 1 90 |
| Men's wool-lined buckle overshoes | 1 40 |
| Men's wool-lined Alaska overshoes | 1 [illegible] |
| Men's plain gum overshoes | [illegible] |
| Lumbermen's gums, solid heel | 1 2[illegible] |
| Women's wool-lined Alaska overshoes | 75 |
| Women's plain gum overshoes | 35 |
| Misses' plain gum overshoes | 30 |
| Children's plain gum overshoes | 25 |

The above rubber goods are all first class and are warranted, and will be sold for *cash only*. E. GRAHAM & SON,
Dec5 Bellefonte, Pa.



—GRAND SPRING OPENING—
—AT THE—
BEE-HIVE
ONE PRICE
EXCLUSIVE DRY GOODS STORE
NEXT WEEK.

I have just returned from New York after having purchased an IMMENSE STOCK of Goods for cash, at lower prices than ever, of which I will give my patrons the benefit, and wish to call your attention to the Special Inducements I am offering in the following lines:

DRESS GOODS---latest novelties. SILKS---black & colored.
WHITE GOODS, TABLE LINENS, NAPKINS AND TOWELS,
CARPETS AND SHAWLS, DOMESTIC GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
TRIMMINGS, NOTIONS, RIBBONS, TIES, CORSETS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, UNDERWEAR,
MILLINERY GOODS, &C., &C.

My Goods are all marked in plain figures, and the prices I will guarantee the lowest in the county. An early call at the Bee-Hive is solicited. Resp. yours,

J. H. BAULAND,

My Motto is One Price, and the very lowest, the best of goods and no misrepresentation.

.........Special Notices.........

THE WORLD'S BALM.

Dr. L. D. Weyburn's Alterative Syrup, A remedy used THIRTY FIVE YEARS in a private practice, and never failing to radically cure

RHEUMATISM,

Dropsy, Erysipelas, Scrofula, Secondary Syphilis, Gravel Diabetes and all diseases in which the blood is implicated, is now offered to the public.

Sold by all Retail Druggists, and (wholesale only) by the Weyburn Medicine Co., P. O. Box 338, Rochester, N. Y.

PIMPLES.

I will mail (Free) the recipe for a simple Vegetable Balm that will remove Tan, Freckles, Pimples and Blotches, leaving the skin soft, clear and beautiful; also instructions for producing a luxuriant growth of hair on a bald head or smooth face. Address, inclosing 3c stamp, Ben. Vandelf & Co., 29 Ann Street, N. Y.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c.

Parties wishing the Prescription, will please address E. A. WILSON, 194 Penn St., Williamsburgh, N. Y.

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

A GENTLEMAN who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the recipe and direction for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience can do so by addressing in perfect confidence,

JOHN B. OGDEN, 42 Cedar St., New York.

PILES Of all kinds, TUMORS, discharges of BLOOD or mucus, and all diseases of the RECTUM quickly and perfectly cured by a simple and soothing Remedy. For information, address

30 jan6m Dr. J. FABER & CO., 22 Ann St., N. Y.

DR. S. G. GUTELIUS,

Dentist, Millheim.

Offers his professional services to the public. He is prepared to perform all operations in the dental profession.

He is now fully prepared to extract teeth absolutely without pain. my8-73-

NATIONAL HOTEL.

CORTLANDT ST., Near Broadway,
NEW YORK.
HOTCHKISS & POND, Proprietors.
*ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.*

The restaurant, cafe and lunch room attached, are unsurpassed for cheapness and excellence of service. Rooms 50cts. to $2 per day, $3 to $10 per week. Convenient to all ferries and city railroads.

New Furniture. New Management. 23 jau 1y

HEALTH AND HAPPINESS.

Health and Happiness are priceless Wealth to their possessors, and yet they are within the reach of every one who will use

WRIGHT'S LIVER PILLS,

The only sure cure for Torpid Liver, Dyspepsia, Headache, Sour Stomach, Constipation, Debility, Nausea, and all Billious complaints and Blood disorders. None genuine unless signed, "Wm. Wright, Phila." If your Druggist will not supply send 25 cents for one box to Barrick, Roller & Co. 70 N. 4th St. Phila. 7nov9m

J. ZELLER & SON,
DRUGGISTS,

No. 6 Brockerhoff Row, Bellefonte Penn'a,

Dealers in Drugs, Chemicals, Perfumery, Fancy Goods &c., &c.

Pure Wines and Liquors for medic purposes always kept. may31

JOHN BLAIR LINN,
Attorney-at-Law,
Office on Allegheny St., Bellefonte, Pa.
27 feb tf

GET GOOD BREAD,

By calling at the new and extensive bakery establishment of

JOSEPH CEDARS,

(Successor to J. H. Sands,)

Opposite the Iron Front on Allegheny street where he furnishes every day Fresh Bread,

Cakes of all kinds,
Pies, etc., etc.,
Candies,
Spices,
Nuts,
Fruits.

Anything and everything belonging to the business. Having had years of experience in the business, he flatters himself that he can guarantee satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage.

30 aug tf JOSEPH CEDARS.

D. F. FORTNEY Attorney at Law Bellefonte, Pa. Office over Reynolds bank 14may'8

J. L. SPANGLER, Attorney-at-Law, Consultations in English and German. Office in Furst's new building

$20 Made in a single day, Jan. 30th, by an agent. Send 1 cent stamp for particular, Rev. S. T. Buck, Milton, Pennsylvania. 10 ap 1m

PENSIONS!

All Soldiers, wounded or injured, can now obtain pensions; under the new law to date from discharge. Address at once with stamp for blanks and new Soldier's circulars

W. C. BERINGER & CO.,
116 Smithfield St., Pittsburg, Pa.

Oldest Claim Agency in the State.
10 ap 4t




# The Centre Reporter.

SUPPLEMENT.

FRED. KURTZ.....EDITOR.

CENTRE HALL, PA., APR. 24, 1879.


——Canned goods of all kinds at Dinges'.

To keep seeds from the depredations of mice mix pieces of camphor gum in with the seeds. Camphor placed in drawers or trunks will prevent mice from doing them injury. The mouse objects to the odor, and keeps at a distance.

LICE ON CATTLE.—An immediate effective remedy for lice on cows and other cattle, also for ticks on pigs, is to wash the affected parts with potato water, or water in which potatoes have been boiled. One application is generally sufficient.

——Dinges receives fresh groceries every week. Give him a trial.

Castoroil, besides being an excellent dressing for leather, renders it vermin proof. It should be mixed, say half and half, with tallow or other oil. Neither rats, roaches, nor other vermin will attack leather so prepared.

If fine cut tobacco be sprinkled under the edge of carpets, and under those places where bureaus, book cases and the like make it dark, the moths will be prevented from laying their eggs in them, as it will drive them away.


CENTRE HALL

## Furniture Rooms!

**EZRA KRUMBINE,**

respectfully informs the citizens of Centre county, that he has bought out the old stand of J. O. Deininger, and has reduced the prices. He has constantly on hand and makes to order

BEDSTEADS,
BUREAUS,
SINKS,
WASHSTANDS,
CORNER CUPBOARDS,
TABLES, &c., &c.

His stock of ready made Furniture is large and warranted of good workmanship, and is all made under his immediate supervision, and is offered at rates cheaper than elsewhere.

Call and see his stock before purchasing elsewhere. feb 26

CENTRE HALL

## COACH SHOP.

**LEVI MURRAY,**

at his establishment at Centre Hall, keep on hand, and for sale, at the most reasonable rates.

**Carriages,**
**Buggies,**
**& Spring Wagons,**
PLAIN AND FANCY,

and vehicles of every description made to order, and warranted to be made of the best seasoned material, and by the most skilled and competent workmen. Bodies for buggies and spring wagons &c., of the most improved patterns made to order, also Gearing of all kinds made to order. All kinds of repairing done promptly and at the lowest possible rates.

Persons wanting anything in his line are requested to call and examine his work, they will find it not to be excelled for durability and wear. may 8 tf.

HURRAH! HURRAH

## HURRAH!

—FOR—

## CHEAP JOHN,

CENTRE HALL

The Spring season of 1879 is now opening. We have just received an excellent stock of

**Spring and Summer Goods,**

which will be sold at the

## Lowest Prices.

We have an immense stock and well assorted in every line. We have

DRESS GOODS, CLOTHING,
HATS AND CAPS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
NOTIONS,
GROCERIES, ETC., ETC.,

at lowest prices.

## Best Sole Leather

always on hand. Give us a call immediately.

I. GUGGENHEIMER & CO.

## W. R. CAMP'S

POPULAR

## Furniture Rooms!

CENTRE HALL, PA.

I manufacture all Kinds of Furniture for Chambers, Dining Rooms, Libraries and Halls.

If you want Furniture of any kind, don't buy until you see my stock.

## UNDERTAKING

In all its branches. I keep in stock all the latest and most improved Coffins and Caskets, and have every facility for properly conducting this branch of my business. I have a patent Corpse Preserver, in which bodies can be preserved for a considerable length of time.

jul10 tf W. R. CAMP.

## J. A. Cottle & Bro.,

—MERCHANT TAILORS,—

CENTRE HALL,

Would respectfully announce to the citizens of this vicinity that they are prepared to do all kinds of work belonging to that line, for men and boys, and according to latest styles. Goods sold by sample. Having had many years experience they guarantee all work to render perfect satisfaction, and solicit a share of the public patronage.

ap3 y

## Harness, Saddles, &c.

The undersigned, determined to meet the popular demand for lower prices, respectfully calls the attention of the public to his stock of

SADDLERY

now offered at the old stand. Designed especially for the people and the times, the largest and most varied and complete assortment of Saddles, Harness, Collars, Bridles, of every description and quality, Whips, and in fact everything to complete a first class establishment, he now offers at prices which will suit the times.

JACOB DINGES. Centre Hall.

——Lincoln Butter Powder, makes butter sweet and hard, and quicker to churn. Try it—for sale at Wm. Wolf's store.

# THE CENTRE REPORTER.

Centre Hall, Pa, Thursd. Apr. 24, '79.

Small articles may easily be coated with silver by dipping them first into a solution of common salt, and rubbing with a mixture of one part precipitated chloride of silver, two parts of potassa alum, eight parts of common salt, and the same quantity of cream of tartar. The article is then washed and dried with a soft rag.

— Take your Produce to Dinges' store where you will receive fresh groceries, tob[illegible] and notions, at bottom prices.

BE THOROUGH.—If you want to succeed in life, be thorough in your work whatever it is. It is sometimes convenient to be a Jack-of-all trades, but it is always profitable to be master of one. A workman who thoroughly understands his business is seldom in danger of coming to want. While the mass of the inefficient suffer, the few who do the best work, whether men or women, are always sought for.

— You can find a first class grocery at Dinges', Centre Hall.

Croup can be cured in one minute, and the remedy is simply alum and sugar. The way to accomplish the deed is to take a knife or grate and shave off in small particles about a teaspoonful of alum; then mix it with twice its quantity of sugar, to make it palatable, and administer it as quick as possible. Almost instantaneous relief will follow.

IMPORTAN TO TRAVELERS.

—THE—

## BUSH HOUSE!

[illegible], PA.

Has been recently thoroughly renovated and repaired, and under the management of the New Proprietor, Mr. GEORGE HOPPES, formerly of W'msport, is first-class in all its appointments.

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS

Are offered to those in attendance at court and others remaining in town for a few days at a time.

The largest and most superbly Designed Hotel in Central Pennsylvania.

All modern conveniences. Go try the Bush house.

[illegible] GEO. HOPPES, Propr.

CENTRE HALL

## Hardware Store.

J. O. DEININGER.

A new, complete Hardware Store has been opened by the undersigned in Centre Hall, where he is prepared to sell all kinds of Building and House Furnishing Hardware, Nails, &c.

Circular and Hand Saws, Tennon Saws, Webb Saws, Clothes Racks, a full assortment of Glass and Mirror Plate Picture Frames, Spokes, Felloes, and Hubs, table Cutlery, Shovels, Spades and Forks Locks, Hinges, Screws, Sash Springs, Horse-Shoes, Nails, Norway Rods, Oils, Tea Bells, Carpenter Tools, Paint, Varnishes.

Pictures framed in the finest style.

Anything not on hand, ordered upon shortest notice.

Remember, all goods offered cheaper than elsewhere.

BRICK FOR SALE.—First class brick on hand for sale at Zerbe's Centre Hall brick yards. These brick are offered so low that it will pay persons at a distance to come here for them.

Intending to continue in the manufacture of brick they will be kept constantly on hand, and fair inducements offered to purchasers.

17 aug tf. H. E. ZERBE

## HENRY BOOZER,

CENTRE HALL,

MANUFACTURER OF

Saddles, Harness, Bridles, Collars, Whips, Flynets, and also keeps on hand Cotton Nets, etc. Prices low as any where else. All kinds of repairing done. The best stock always kept on hand. All work warranted. A share of the public patronage kindly solicited. 11 apr, 14 y

WILLIAM WOLF, CENTRE HALL, PA.

## New Goods

LOOKOUT!

A splendid stock of New Goods has arrived at

WM. WOLF'S

—IN THE—

*Bank Building.*

Prices Are Down.

The stock consists of a full line of Merchandise, carefully selected, embracing all kinds of

DRESS GOODS, CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, GROCERIES, GLASSWARE, QUEENSWARE, ETC, ETC,

Muslin & Calico are at bottom prices.

FURNISHING GOODS of all kinds.

CLOTHS & CASSIMERES.

HATS and CAPS.

PRODUCE received in exchange for goods.

NEW GOODS!!!

NEW

## Grocery and Confectionery,

AT CENTRE HALL.

The undersigned has opened a new Grocery and Confectionery, and will always keep a full line of goods, at lowest possible prices, and kindly asks a share of the public patronage. His stock consists of

COFFEES, SUGERS, TEAS, SYRYPS, SOAPS, SALT.

All kinds of CHOICE TOBACCOES AND SEGARS, and all fruits of the season generally in Stock.

BEST SWEET POTATOES.

Also a full line of CONFECTIONERIES

All kinds of country produce taken in exchange.

I sell low for CASH and PRODUCE.

26sept y C. DINGES.

## D. F. LUSE,

PAINTER, CENTRE HALL, PA.,

offers his services to the citizens of Centre county in

**House, Sign and Ornamental Painting,**

Striping, ornamenting and gilding, Graining

OAK, WALNUT, CHESTNUT, Etc.

Plain and Fancy Paper hanging. Orders respectfully solicited. Terms reasonable.

20 apr tf.

## PENNSVALLEY BANKING CO.

CENTRE HALL, PA

RECEIVE DEPOSITS, and allow Interest; Discount Notes; Buy and Sell Government Securities, Gold and Coupons.

WM. WOLF, Pres't. WM. B. MINGLE, Cashier

C. T. ALEXANDER. C. M. BOWER

ALEXANDER & BOWER, Attorneys-at-Law, Bellefonte. Special attention given to Collections, and Orphans' Court practice. May be consulted in German and English. Office in Garman's building. myl8 74 tf

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

Centre Hall, Pa, Th'rsd. Apr. 24, '79.

TERMS.—$2 per year, when paid in advance; $2.50 when not paid in advance. Advertisements 20cts per line for three insertions, and 5 cents per line for every subsequent insertion. Advertisements by the year at a liberal discount.

Subscribers outside the county should remit us 10 cts, amount of one year's postage, instead of 20cts as formerly when paid by themselves.

Subscribers can always tell how their accounts stand at the Reporter office by consulting the lables on their papers. If the lable reads "John Roe 1 jan '75" it means that John is indebted for subscription from the 1st of January, 1875, and that it is time he was paying the printer.

## LOCAL ITEMS.

—Clothing made to order at Newman's by one of the best tailors from Philadelphia.

—Esq Shannon has removed his office to the bank building, 2nd floor.

—Winter peeped in on us again last Friday morning, 18, sprinkling the earth white with snow, producing the usual amount of slush and mud.

—It has set in at last—summer has,—so we are led to think by the nice, warm sunshine on Monday and Tuesday, so welcome to all.

—A good, honest wagon, buggy, or carriage, can always be had of Jno. T. Lee, Centre Hall, who puts out some of the best work in Centre county.

—Valentines & Co. received two car loads of fine Peach-blossom and Early Rose Potatoes from the west this week.

—Ward Rishel had a buggy considerably damaged on Monday, in this town, by his horse running off.

—Buckets for a shilling a piece at Valentine's

—Duncan & Son have opened their store at Spring Mills, at the old Duncan stand.

—Mr. George Miller, formerly landlord at Old Fort, takes charge of the Spring Mills hotel.

—Valentine's expect to get some more shilling Coffee this week. Their sales were so large they could not supply all their customers.

—Come soon and get good Photographs made at T R. Norris' Photograph Rooms, Centre Hall.

—Ha! wonderful, that great lot of new Clothing just unpacked by Newman the King Clothier. Well, he beats all, gets ahead of all, sells cheaper than all, and has the best and largest assortment of all.

—The rush at the Beehive has been so great that Bauland has been obliged to go east for another stock of goods. Look out for the new stock. The Beehive has taken all by surprise by its excellent assortment and low prices.

—Mr. Wilbur F. Else and Miss Ida, daughter of Rev. M. P. Crosthwaite, were married Tuesday evening, April 8th, in the M. E. church, Mentoursville, the bride's father officiating. Rev. Crosthwaite was formerly of this valley.

—Any thing in the hardware line, always to be had at J. O. Deininger's at the very lowest figures.

—Go to Johnny Powers & Son, if you want to see the grandest assortment of boots and shoes in this county, and receive square dealing, and get more for your money than elsewhere. Their stock is the best manufactured. Go and see Powers, by all means, before purchasing elsewhere.

—Go to Green's who is the oldest and most reliable druggist in this county, if you wish fresh and pure drugs and medicines, fancy articles, or choice fishing tackle.

—The Centre Hall Marble Works are now prepared for orders. Mr. Guest has worked in Philadelphia, and is prepared to do work equal to any in the city. Encourage the new enterprize.

—Mr. George Foust, of the 7 Mts., was taken to Bellefonte a few days ago, to be placed in safe keeping, having lately shown signs of insanity, and seemingly dangerous. George had been sick, and his present derangement may have resulted therefrom. He will no doubt be taken to the asylum.

—The *Republican* says that the amount of logs to be sawed by the Lock Haven lumbermen during this season will foot up almost forty million feet. Thirty four millions we be sawed by four firms. The shipments by rail are ahead of last year at this time, but as the canal opened fully two weeks earlier last season than this the total shipments by rail and canal show a decrease of 1,031,000.

—John Miller has resigned his position as clerk in the store of Isaac Guggenheimer & Co., in this place, and intends going into the lumber business. John was a good clerk, and we wish him success in the future. His old place (in the store) is now being filled by Bruce Lingle; this is Bruce's first trial atstore keeping, and we are pleased to say is worthy of the name he bears, (clerk). Give him a call. A FRIEND.

—The next world's fair comes off in 1883, and in the meantime H. D. Goldman will hold a fair in ready made Clothing, to beat any thing in this or any other county, for best goods, lowest prices, and largest assortment. Opposite the Brockerhoff house.

—Every farmer needs Fitzhugh's American Hay Elevator. It will save fully one-half the labor now expended in unloading and stowing or stacking hay or straw. Every farmer knows what this saving is worth in the hurry and heat of harvest. It costs but little. It will last a life time. It is fully guaranteed. Any parts that may be broken by fair treatment, will be replaced free of cost.

JAS. B. LEE, Centre Hill, is agent for this Elevator. 10ap8

—Get your dried and canned fruits at Sechlers,headquarters for all kinds of groceries. Goods warranted fresh and pure.

—Green's Compound Syrup of Tar and Honey, a sure cure for coughs, colds, croup and early stages of consumption. Try it.

—PHOENIX PECTORAL has been in general use for fifteen years and nearly all who began to use it then continue its use yet. Price 25 cents. For sale by J. D. Murray, Centre Hall. 20ap 1m

—Godey, for May, is on our table, and suited to the month—grand in all its departments.

A POPULAR SONG.—The Minstrel and Concert troups are all singing Will L. Thompson's new Song and Chorus, "Golden Years are passing by." There is now such a mania for this beautiful piece that dealers can scarcely get them fast enough to supply the demand. Every lover of a pretty song will want this piece.

Send 35 cents to the publishers, W L THOMPSON & Co., East Liverpool, Ohio.

Perhaps the funniest object is the man who spends his first day in a newspaper office. He tries to appear is if he had been in a newspaper office all his life, but somehow he doesn't seem to feel easy. There seem to be too many bones in his shad.

—Wonderful, what bargains are had at the Standard Clothing Hall, in whole suits, or single garments. A tremendous new stock on hand, the finest assortment you ever saw. No shoddy. Don't fail to call at the Standard Clothing Hall, opposite the Brockerhoff when you go to Bellefonte court-week, or at any other time.

NEW MILLINERY.—Miss ELLA FLEISHER, having taken rooms at Mr. Gitt's, at Centre Hall, respectfully announces that she is prepared to do all kinds of Dress-making, family-sewing, and making Boys' Suits. Confident that she can render entire satisfaction, she asks a share of public patronage. Always prepared with the latest styles. 24 ap 3t

—Valentines' sell No. 2 Mackerel for $1.90 a ½ bbl. and $1.00 a kit.

"If the names, companies, regiments, etc., of soldiers whose remains are interred in any private cemetery are forwarded to the Commissioner of National Cemeteries at Washington, headstones will be furnished for them by the Government."

—Who is agent for the new Howe Sewing Machine? A. C. Moore, Milesburg, Pa.

—The store of Wm. J. Thompson, at Potters Mills, was entirely destroyed by fire on last Sunday night about midnight. Mr. Thompson was sleeping on the second floor over the store room, and was awakened by the falling of articles in the room below; thinking there were thieves about he hastened down through the side hall, and at once discovered that the store was on fire. He raised an alarm, but it seems the fire had gain so much headway that it was impossible to save any thing. Some of his books that were not in the safe were burned. The building was of brick. There was $1000 insurance on the house and $2000 on the goods, in the Centre Hall Fire Company. The origin of the fire is not known.

—Two new 1-horse spring wagons, and one new open buggy—all well made—for sale at a bargain, at the coach shops of Jno. T. Lee, Centre Hall, Pa.

—Monuments, tombstones, and all marble work, made in first class style, at the new yards in this place, by W. J. Guest & Co.

"A Treasury of Bible Readings" is the title of a valuable new work, by Rev. S. G. Shannon, of Milroy, Pa., and which has already met with a rapid sale on account of its merit. The Bible reader will find this work a valuable help; the teachings of the Bible are set apart in topics with copious references bearing upon the same, with an index to the topics. It is sold at the low price of 40 cents, cloth cover; 25 cents paper cover. The work can be had of Mr. John Shannon in this place. 10 ap 3m

—There is no place in this county where you can do better in buying groceries than at Sechler's. Now this is a candid fact. By years of observation we have not yet heard a single purchaser complain. All who have yet dealt there say that their groceries are of a superior quality, and that they keep no trash to deceive. Call in and try them—you will receive the politest attention.

Phœnix Pectoral will cure your cough.
Phœnix Pectoral cures hoarseness quickly.
Phœnix Pectoral tastes good and brings rest
Phœnix Pectoral costs 25 cts; 6 bottles $1. Sold by J. D. Murray, Centre Hall.

—Now who can beat this: A new suit for $2.40, a shirt for 25 cts; and hats at 23 cts,—at Newman's!

—Have you been at the Beehive, the new store in Reynold's iron front? Just go and see it and examine goods and prices, even if you do not wish to buy.

### LIST OF JURORS.

Grand Jurors—4 Monday April.

Boggs—J S Proudfoot.
Taylor—J T Fowler.
Spring—Jas Eckenroth.
Snowshoe—J A Wolf.
Ferguson—D H Young.
Union—H Hartsock, W G Irvin.
Potter—J B Lee, J A Keller
Miles—N Kerman, Joel Morris, J C Burket, M J Hall.
Gregg—P Shook.
College—Geo Musser, J Bottorf, Wm Everhart, G Shell.
Liberty—J W Toner.
Penn—W S Smith
Worth—G R Williams.
Philipsburg—M Gowland, E A Davis.
Bellefonte—H Walkey.

Traverse—4 Monday April.

Bellefonte—J M'Clure, W P Humes, J W Cook, R M'Farlane, J M'Clellan, I Miller, J Mulhollan
Boggs—W E Fisler, J T Lucas, W H Campbell, J Zimmerman, W Butler.
Penn—F Bowersox, A A Frank, S G Gutelius, H H Weiser, J Sankey, J C Smith.
Rush—C Long, J Gile.
Gregg—J A M'Clintic, Wm Heckman.
Union—Jacob Hoover, jr.
Milesburg—W C Wilky.
Miles—Jas Corman, J P Frank, L Grim.
Spring—J Barnhart, A J Bell.
Huston—M H Stewart, J S Thompson, J F Williams.
Philipsburg—A Jones, E C Bender.
Patton—J H Bradle.
Liberty—W Sisinger.
Benner—Jno Swartz.
Potter—J Dinges, L W Kimport.
Harris—S Baily
Walker—W P Harris, C Rodgers, S Goodhart.
Ferguson—J B Goheen.
Marion—C F Yearick.
College—Jos Baker, Wm Grove.
Howard twp—J B Leathers.

Jurors—May 5.

Worth—J Woodring, H Dennings.
Union—Wm Idding, G P Hall
Bellefonte—T Gordon, D Z Kline, J Sommerville, J H Lingle, W T Twitmire, Wm Derstine.
Haines—F Dutweiler, B B Hosterman.
Howard bor—W H Neff, A J Gardner.
Boggs—M Evans, G Fleck, J K Holter.
Miles—John Wolf, Henry Corman, J R Burd.
Rush—J Collins, D Holt.
Ferguson—W E M'Williams, J Johnson, R Gardner.
Halfmoon—J F Downing, S Ellenberger.
Penn—And Harter.
Gregg—H Krumrine, W B Bitner.
Potter—D F Luse, M J Decker, A McCoy.
Walker—Jac Gobble.
Snowshoe—Jas Gates.

—Proclamation is hereby made by authority to all men and boys, that H. D. Goldman will not be outdone in selling Clothing at astonishing bargains. He has one of the largest and best stocks in the county to select from. Call at the Standard Clothing Hall when attending court, opposite the Brockerhoff.

—Prunes and Peaches very low this season at Valentine's.

### THE CHAUVENET-BURNSIDE WEDDING.

The wedding of Samuel H. Chauvenet, esq., with Miss Mary F Burnside, granddaughter of Hon. Simon Cameron, took place at the old Harris mansion, south Front street (Gen. Cameron's city residence), at noon on 16, Rev. R. J. Keeling, of St. Stephen's church, officiating. The wedding was to be a private one, yet one hundred or more invitations were issued.

Mr. Chauvenet is the son of Prof. Chauvenet, of St. Louis, Mo., by profession a civil engineer, and is in the employ of the Pennsylvania Steel company, at Baldwin, near Harrisburg. Miss Burnside is a handsome, intelligent and refined young lady, much esteemed and respected in that city. The bride's mother, Mrs. Rachael Burnside, was the eldest daughter of Gen. Cameron, and her father, the late Judge James Burnside, of Centre county, who represented our district in the state legislature was the eldest son of Chief Justice Burnside of the supreme court of Pennsylvania.

### ANOTHER MINE HORROR.

Eleven Men Killed by an Explosion of Gas.

San Francisco, Cal., April 19.—A dispatch from Victoria, says: "On Tuesday morning fire was discovered at No. 10 level of the Wellington coal mine at Departure Bay. It was supposed to have been extinguished on the following day, and on Thursday morning, when twenty-five or thirty miners entered the level to resume work, an explosion occurred, blowing the workings of the level into ruins, killing eleven men and seriously injuring the others.

### A TERRIBLE CYCLONE.

St. Louis, March 14.—The *Globe-Democrat* special from Collinsville, Ill., about eleven miles from here, says a terrible cyclone from the northwest struck the town at a quarter to three o'clock this afternoon, and taking a zig-zag course with a general direction almost due east, tore through the place, demolishing ten buildings and ruining about thirty others, and damaging more or less some seventy five residences and business houses. One girl was killed and several persons injured.

### SNOW TWO FEET DEEP.

Rondout, N. Y., April 19.—A telegram to the Freeman says the snow at Stamford Delaware county, is twenty inches on a level, and it is still snowing. The roads are blocked and travel suspended. On Pine Hill the snow is two feet deep. There is more snow with the present storm than with any during the past winter.

The Scranton Savings Bank has gone up.

John Gill, an ex-priest, was sentened by Justice Otterbourg, of New York, on Saturday, to one month in the penitentiary for forcing his way inside the altar rails of St. Andrew's church with the purpose of celebrating Mass. He was drunk at the time of the offense, and swore at the people in the church with much vim. Gill is an old man, tall and erect, with white hair. He was once a respected priest, but was silenced by direction of Cardinal McCloskey on account of drunkenness. Recently he was sentenced to a month for trying to collect money by representing himself as a priest, and served out his time only to drift back again.

### SHERIFF SALES.

Sheriff Spangler advertises the following sales at the court house, on Sat. April 26, at 1 p. m.:

1. Bellefonte Academy property.
2. Farm of And Walker, in Ferguson.
3. Lots and hotel property of I. D Boyer, Aaronsburg.
4. House and lot of Pat. Kelley, Bellefonte.
5. The Underwood sawmill and lands in Potter and Harris.
6. Lot and brick house of John S Gray, in Philipsburg.
7. Lots of Wm. M'Clellan, at Bellefonte.
8. House and lot of David Miller, Millheim.
9. House and lot of Alf. Schell, in Central City.
10. House and lot of A. R. Peters, Milesburg.
11. House and 2 acres, of Jesse Fry, in Boggs.
12. Farm of W. D. Ross, in Harris.
13. House and lot of Dr. P. S. Fisher, in Walker.
14. House and lot of Monroe Armor, Bellefonte.
15. Property of the Bellefonte Car Manufacturing Co.
16. House and lot of H. B. Wilcox, Philipsburg.
17. Farm of J. M. M'Kelvey, in Huston
18. Several houses and lots of Richard Hays, in Philipsburg.
19. House and lot of P. S. Yeager, in Snowshoe.
20. House and lot of Martin Kerin, in Bellefonte.
21. Farm and mountain lands of J. W. Thomas, in Taylor tp.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—The following accounts have been examined and passed by me, and remain filed of record in this office for the inspection of heirs, legatees, creditors and others in any way interested and will be presented to the Orphans' Court of Centre County, on Wednesday, the 30th day of April, A. D., 1879, for confirmation and allowance.

1. The account of John Rishel, guardian of Caroline, Luther, Sam'l and Emanuel Weaver, miner children of Jacob Weaver, deceased, as filed by John Rishel, administrator.
2. The account of Robert Kendall, guardian of Annie E. Mokel, (now Webb) minor child of Wm. Mokel, late of College township, deceased.
3. The account of Michael and John Miller, executors of &c., of John Miller, Sr., late of Walker township, deceased, as filed by John Miller, one of the executors
4. The account of Jacob R. Leathers and P. W. Barnhart, executors of &c., of John Hughes, late of Howard township, deceased.
5. The second and final account of John Wilson, executor of &c., of Vincent Stevens, late of Half Moon township, deceased.
6. The account of John Nuttall, administrator of &c., of Thomas Nuttall, late of Philipsburg Borough, deceased.
7. The account of J. P. Kreider, administrator of &c., of Nancy Kreider, late of Penn township, deceased.
8. The first and final account of Jesse Fry, guardian of David Hallabaugh, minor child of David Hallabaugh, late of Boggs township, deceased.
9. The first and final account of Jesse Fry, guardian of Henry Hallabaugh, minor child of David Hallabaugh, late of Boggs township, deceased.
10. The account of James A. Sweetwood, guardian of Elizabeth Stump, minor child of Margaret Searfoss.
11. The account of James A. Sweetwood, guardian of Jane Kuhn, minor child of Margaret Searfoss.
12. The account of Col. John Rishel, administrator of &c., of David Ertle, deceased, late of Gregg township, as filed by M. L. Rishel and W. F. Rearick, administrators of said John Rishel, deceased
13. The account of C. M Bower, administrator of &c., of Rachel Irwin, late of Bellefonte, deceased.
14. The account of David S. Bechdel, guardian of Isaac Jeremiah Shearer, Sarah Margaret Shearer, William Franklin Shearer, minor children of Margaret Shearer, deceased.
15. The final account of R. G. Brett, guardian of George Ward, minor child of Uriah Ward, late of Ferguson township, deceased
16. The account of David and Henry H Sharer, administrators of Jacob Sharer, late of Walker township, deceased.
17. The account of Daniel Grove, guardian of George P. Hey, minor child of William Hoy, late of Harris township, deceased.
18. The account of Henry Bartholomew and Jesse Swartz, executors of &c., of Elizabeth Bartholomew, late of Walker township, deceased.
19. The account of Andrew Guiser, executor of &c., of John Guiser, late of Miles township, deceased.
20. The second partial account of James Duck, Michael Duck, and H. E. Duck, administrators of &c., of J. Henry Duck, late of Gregg township, deceased.
21. The first and partial account of John Musser, Jr. executor of &c., of John C. Bricker, late of Harris township, deceased.
22. The final account of James Dunlap, executor of &c., of Mary Long, late of Ferguson township, deceased.
23. The twelfth annual account of John Irwin, Jr., and Daniel Rhoades, surviving trustees under the will of Wm. A. Thomas, late of Bellefonte, deceased
24. The account of John P. Moore, executor of &c., of Sarah A. Smith, late of Harris township, deceased.
25. The account of Wm. B. Turner, administrator of &c., of Esther Yothers, late of Centre county, deceased.
26. The account of Josiah H. Brown, guardian of Samuel R Gault, minor child of Samuel Gault, late of Snow Shoe township, deceased.
27. The third partial account of Joseph Baker, sole acting trustee and executor of &c., of Martin Houser, late of Harris township, deceased.
28. The account of J. H. Reifsnyder, executor of &c., of Jacob Harter, late of Penn township, deceased.
29. The final account of Jeremiah Haines and Jonathan Gramley, executors of &c., of George Gramley, late of Penn township, deceased.
30. The second and final account of Mary Wasson, administratrix *de bonus non* of &c., of George E. Wasson, late of College township, deceased.
31. The account of Robert L. Shirk and Ezekiel Bing, administrators of &c., of Daniel Shank, late of Milesburg boro. deceased.
32. The account of Alex. C. Chaney, guardian of Francis Bartoe (now dec'd) a miner child of Daniel Bartoe, deceased.
33. The second partial account of Polly Fisher and Jared B. Fisher, executors of &c., of Adam Fisher, late of Gregg township, deceased.
34. The account of John Shannon, one of the administrators of &c., of Jacob Weaver, late of Gregg township, deceased.
36. The account of Peter Robb, administrator of &c., of John Robb, late of Curtin township, deceased.
36. The first partial account of Meshick Williams and J. W. Stewart, executor of &c., of Scott Williams, late of Huston township, deceased.

W. E. BURCHFIELD,
3 ap tc Register.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following named persons have filed their petitions for License in the office of the Clerk of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the county of Centre, and State of Penn'a, and that application will be made at the next session of said Court to grant the same:

Daniel Garman—Tavern—Bellefonte boro
Jacob I Kerman—Saloon—Gregg twp.
Reuben V Shaffer—Tavern—Howard boro
Perry H Stover—Tavern—Penn twp.
Richard Hays—Tavern—Philipsburg boro
Henry C Yeager—Saloon—Bellefonte B.
Samuel H Kunes—Tavern—Liberty twp.
David J Meyer—Tavern—Potter twp.
Edward Brown—Tavern—Bellefonte B.
Robert Taylor—Tavern—Philipsburg B.
Jonath. Kreamer—Tavern—Millheim B.
Robert Loyd—Tavern—Philipsburg B.
Fredrick Smith—Saloon—Bellefonte B
John G Uzzle—Tavern—Snow Shoe twp.
J H Odenkirk—Tavern—Potter twp.
Henry Robb—Tavern—Walker twp.
Gotleib Haag—Tavern—Spring twp
John Anderson—Saloon—Bellefonte B.
Jeffrey Hayes—Tavern—Rush twp.
Joel Kling, Jr.—Tavern—Marion twp.
George Hoppes—Tavern—Bellefonte B.
John Copenhaver—Tavern—Taylor T.
Augustus Krom—Tavern—Bellefonte B.
Alois A Kohlbecker—Tavern—Boggs twp
William S Long—Tavern—Haines twp.
Isaac D Boyer—Tavern—Haines twp.
Peter Weber—Saloon—Philipsburg B.
Geo I Blackford—Saloon—Bellefonte B.
John Ramsdale—Tavern—Philipsburg B.
W S Musser—Tavern—Millheim B.
James Passmore—Tavern—Philipsburg B.
Albert Knuth—Saloon—Bellefonte B.
David H Ruhl—Tavern—Potter twp.
Houseal & Teller—Tavern—Bellefonte B.
C. A. Faulkner—Tavern—Philipsburg B.
Shadrack Steffey—Tavern—Ferguson twp.

J. C. HARPER,
3 ap Clerk.

The Chinese Question has rather dropped out of public attention of late, but the negro exodus from the South is beginning to revive its discussion in a new form. The Vicksburg Herald, one of the leading papers in Mississippi, in a recent article reviewing the Northward movement from its section, plainly declares that if it continues it will reopen the Chinese immigration question with tenfold force; California may not want the Chinese, but "if the South is robbed of her labor she will, and what is more, she will have them." The Vicksburg paper even reports that a movement is already on foot to call a convention of leading men in the Mississippi valley to consider the question and declares that the largest cotton producers, merchants and business men of all sorts are in favor of starting a line of steamers between New Orleans and China "that will bring millions of laborers here if necessary.

### HAIL STORM IN NEW ORLEANS.

New Orleans, April 16.—This evening a hail storm began, lasting fifteen minutes. The ground was literaly covered with large hailstones. One picked up in front of the *Associated Press* office measured 3¼ inches in circumference.

### ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA

Washington, April 14.—The department of state to-day received a telegram from the United States charge d'affaires at St. Petersburg, announcing that an attempt was made on the Russian emperor's life this morning while his majesty was walking near the imperial palace. The would be assassin discharged five shots at the czar, fortunately without effect, his majesty being untouched. The assassin was arrested.

A disgusting spectacle, according to the Birmingham *Post*, is stated to have taken place at Willenhall. A bricklayer's laborer in the neighborhood undertook to kill three rats with his mouth within a quarter of an hour, himself being blindfolded. The rats were secured with strings to the table, surrounded with spectators, in the yard of a public house, and the man killed them in the manner and time specified. A lady who was passing by looked over the wall and saw the man, who was drunk, engaged in the "sport."

New York, April 14.—Madame Bertha Berger, convicted of having caused the death by malpractice of Cora Samms in February last, was to-day sentenced to 12 year's imprisonment in the state prison.

Galls on the shoulders of draught horses may be cured by dissolving six drachms of iodine in half a pint of alcohol and applying twice a day.

### MARRIED.

On the 19th ult., by Rev. W. H. Groh, Mr. Patterson Irvin and Miss Rachel Flick, both of Oak Hall.

On April 10, at the home of the bride, by Rev. J. A. Koser, Mr. John Fortney, of Boalsburg, to Miss L. J. Danley, of Pine Grove Mills.

On the 15th inst., at Oak Hall, by Rev. Dr. Hamill, Mr. Abram F. Markle to Miss Emma M. McElroy, all of College township.

At the residence of the bride's uncle, B. F. Klepfer, Belleville, Mifflin county, Pa. April 15, 1879, by Rev. David Z. Foulk, Mr. H J. Boyer and Miss Jo., daughter of Rev. J. Tomlinson, both of Aaronsburg, Centre county, Pa.

### DIED.

On March 23, near State College, Mr. Daniel Sowers, aged 46 years, 5 months and 15 days.

In Miles township, on the 2nd of April, Wm. Harrison Weight, son of William Weight, aged 4 months and 15 days.

On the 12th inst., Mrs. Anna Royer, relic of Samuel Royer, dec'd, in Miles township, aged 63 years, 4 months and 28 days.

On the 12th inst., in Haines township, Susan E., wife of Robert Vonada, aged 27 years, 5 months and 28 days.

E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron.

A sure cure for Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Weak Stomach, General Debility, Diseases of the Nervous System, Constipation, Acidity of the Stomach, and for all cases requiring a Tonic. Every bottle guaranteed or the money refunded. Price, $1. Get the genuine. Ask for E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron and take no other. Price $1, or six bottles for $5. If your druggist does not have it send to Proprietor, 259 N. Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa. Advice free; enclose 3-cent stamp.

WORMS. WORMS. WORMS.

E. F. Kunkel's Worm Syrup never fails to destroy Pin, Seat, and Stomach Worms. Dr. Kunkel, the only successful physician who removes Tape Worm in two hours, alive with head, and no fee until removed. Common sense teaches if Tape Worms be removed all other worms can be readily destroyed. Advice at office and store, free. The doctor can tell whether or not the patient has worms. Thousands are dying daily with worms, and do not know it. Fits, spasms, cramps, choking and suffocation, sallow complexion, circles around the eyes, swelling and pain in the stomach, restless at night, grinding of the teeth, picking at the nose, cough, fever, itching at the seat, headache, foul breath, the patient grows pale and thin, tickling and irritation in the anus—all these symptoms, and more, come from worms. E. F. Kunkel's Worm Syrup never fails to remove them. Price, $1.00 per bottle, or six bottles for $5.00. (For Tape Worm write and consult the Doctor.) For all others, buy of your druggist the Worm Syrup, and if he has it not, send to Dr. E. F. Kunkel, 259 North Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa. Advice by mail, free; send three cent stamp. 24ap4t

### MARKETS.

Philadelphia, April 21.—Flour at $4 25 for medium up to $4 75 for fancy, Pennsylvania do. do., at $4 75@5. Wheat—Pennsylvania red, at $1 12½@1 13; Pennsylvania and southern amber at $1 14½@1 15. Corn at 40½@41c; steamer at 41½@42½. Oats at 31@32c, and white, at 32½@34c.

Chicago, April 21.—Wheat active, firm and higher; No. 2 Chicago spring, 87¼c for cash; 88½c for May. Corn at 33½@33¾c for cash. Oats at 24c for cash. Rye at 46½@46¾c. Barley at 70c.

CATTLE MARKET.

Philadelphia, April 21.—Cattle dull; receipts, 2,700 head, good 5½@6c, 5¼@5½c, common 4@5½c.

Sheep slow; receipts 6,000 head; good 6¼c, medium 5½@6c, common 4@5c.

Hogs in fair demand; receipts, 4,000 head, good 6½c, medium 5½@6c, common 5½c.

Spring Mills Market.

—Wheat $1.00
Rye, 45c.
Corn, ears, per bu. new, .45c
Oats, 22c.
Buckwheat, 75c.
Cloverseed, $3.00 to $3.75
Chop, per ton, $20.00.
Plaster, ground per ton, $10.00
Flour, per bbl $4.50
Butter, 12c.
Tallow, 6c.
Lard, 6c.
Ham, 8c.
Shoulders, 6c.
Clean Sides, 6c.
Rags, 2c.
Eggs per doz., 10c.
Tub washed wool 35c,
Packed butter worked over, 10c.

| Coal, Retail. | | By Car, Gross. |
|---|---|---|
| Egg, | $4 65 | $4 20 |
| Stove, | $5 00 | $4 65 |
| Chestnut, | $4 25 | $3 80 |
| Pea, | $2 90 | $2 75 |

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that the following articles were purchased at constable's sale, on April 14, 1879, as property of Wm. A. Curry, and that the same will be left in the possession of Mrs. Elizabeth Curry, at my pleasure, and all persons are cautioned against meddling with the same in any manner:

One cook stove, 1 corner cupboard, 1 lot carpet, 6 chairs, 1 table and sink, 1 parlor stove, lounge, carpet, 6 chairs, lot meat, lard, lounge and sundries, bed and bedding, lot carpet, about 200 brick, iron kettle, 2 barrels, 2 bushels apples, meat-bench and sundries, sheet-iron stove, tubs, soap, etc., hand cart and sled, 2 stoves, 1 wood and 1 coal.

17 ap 3t DANIEL FAUBER.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Calvin Cauterman, late of Gregg tp, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to said decedent are requested to make immediate payment, and persons having claims against the estate will present them authenticated for settlement.

JONATH. WEAVER,
17 ap 6t Admr.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—Letters testamentary upon the estate of Mary Emrick, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, by the register of Centre county, he requests all persons knowing themselves indebted to decedent, to come forward and make settlement, and those having claims to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN EMRICK,
20 mar 6t Executor.

A FREE GIFT!

Of a copy of Medical Common Sense Book to any person suffering with Consumption, Asthma, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Loss of Voice, or Sore Throat. Send name and post office address, with two 3 cent postage stamps and state your sickness. The book is elegant ly illustrated. (144 pp. 12 mo. 1879.) The information it contains, in the providence of God, has saved many lives. The author has been treating diseases of the Nose, Throat, and Lungs, as a special practice in Cincinnati, since 1857. Address DR. N. B. WOLFE Cincinnati Ohio. 4t ap 10

DR. J. W. RHONE, Dentist, can be found at his office and residence on North side of High Street, three doors East of Allegheny, Bellefonte, Pa.
27 feb tf

### TWELVE HORSES BURNED TO DEATH.

White Hall, N. Y., April 20.—The large livery stables of T. E. Barkey, at Ticonderoga, New York, were totally destroyed by fire at two o'clock this morning. Twelve horses and a number of carriages, sleighs, &c., were burned. The loss is about $10,000. Insurance, $2,500.

Pottsville, April 12.—About midnight last night, Peter Kehl and Patrick Monday were instantly killed by a fall of coal at the Monitor colliery, Locust Gap. Monday was a single man, but Kehl leaves a wife and three children.

Mooretown, April 17.—About 7 o'clock this morning Christian Leslie, a resident of this place, shot his wife, dangerously wounding her, and then shot himself dead. Excessive drinking led to the tragedy.

### TERRIBLE MINE DISASTER.

Brussels, April 17.—By an explosion of fire damp in the Agraffe coal pit, near Mans, Belgium, the wood-work of the shaft caught fire and fell in. There are 240 men in the mine, and it is feared many of them have perished.

Candia, N. H., April 18.—Upon the representations of a committee which was appointed to investigate the affairs of E. R. Ingalls, late Town Treasurer, who claimed to have been robbed of $3,700 on the 4th of March last, the grand jury found an indictment against him for embezzlement. Ingalls was arrested this morning.

Whatever tends to diminish strength should be removed from the system.—For those weakening diseases of babyhood—Colic, Diarrhœa, &c., use Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup which always cures 25 cts.

HARRY K. HICKS,

(Successor to T. A. Hicks & Bro.)

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Hardware, Stoves, Oils, Paints Glass, Putty, &c., &c.

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SHIRTS 25 CTS, HATS 23 CTS, AND EVERY THING ELSE LOW IN PROPORTION,

The Best Bargains ever Offered in Clothing. Is ahead and bound to keep ahead

NEVER BUY CLOTHING UNTIL YOU HAVE SEEn NEWMAN.

*I Challenge the County to Beat my PRICES and QUALITY,*

AND SHOW AS LARGE A STOCK OF CLOTHING AS I HAVE. CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER BY FIRST CLASS TAILORS AT VERY LOW PRICES

Don't be afraid of a little fun at home, good people. Don't shut up your houses lest the sun should fade your carpets, and hearts lest a laugh shake down some of the musty cobwebs there. If you want to ruin your sons, let them think that all mirth and social enjoyment must be left on the threshold when they come home at night. When once a home is regarded as only a place to eat and drink, and sleep in, the work is begun that ends in gambling houses and degradation. Young people must have fun and relaxation somewhere. If they do not find it at their own heartstones, it will be sought in other and perhaps less profitable places. Therefore let the fire burn brightly at night and make the home ever delightful with all those little arts that parents so perfectly understand. Don't repress the buoyant spirits of your children; half an hour of merriment round the lamp and firelight of home blots out the rememberance of many a care and annoyance during the day, and the best safeguard they can take with them into the world is the unseen influence of a bright little domestic sanctum.

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—o—

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ALL THE POPULAR SHEET MUSIC.

REPARING AND TUNING DONE IN THE BEST MANNER.



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WATERS.

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7 Octave Rosewood Pianos, Only $150.

9 Stop Organs, 2 Full Set of Reeds, Price $270, Only $55.

13 Stop Organs, 3 Full Set of Reeds, Price $340, Only $75.

(This Organ has the "Grand Organ Knee Swell.")

Second-hand Organs for $25.

Second-hand Pianos for $50.

VIOLINS, AND ACCORDEONS,

$2.00 and upwards.

Piano and Organ Instructors. Covers and Stools.

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| New DOMESTIC | $30.00. |
| New WHITE | $25.00. |
| New ST. JOHN | $25.00. |
| New Improved SINGER | $22.50. |
| New Improved HOWE | $22.50. |

Second hand Machines as low as $5.

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AGENTS FOR E. BUTTERICK & CO'S PERFECT-FITTING PATTERNS.

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No Agents employed, The buyeres get the Agents profit. We buy our Pianos, Organs and Machines for Cash, and will give customers the advantage.

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Allegheny Street, Bellefonte, Pa.

feb27

THE GREAT CAUSE OF HUMAN MISERY.

Just published, in a sealed envelope. Price six cents.

A lecture on the Nature, Treatment, and Radical cure of Seminal Weakness, or Spermatorrhoea, induced by Self-abuse, Involuntary Emissions, Impotency, Nervous Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Consumption, Epilepsy, and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity. &c.—By ROBERT J. CULVERWELL, M. D., author of the "Green Book, &c.

The world-renowned author, in this admirable lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of Self-abuse may be effectually removed without medicine, and without dangerous surgical operations, bougies, instruments, rings, or cordials; pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically

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41 Ann St., New York; P. O. Box, 4586.

10oct y

### Scheriffs Verkauf.

Kraft mehrerer Writs von fiari facias, levari facias und venditioni exponas erlassen von der Court von Common Pleas von Centre County und an mich gerichtet, wird öffentlich zum Verkauf aufgeboten werden an dem Courthause in Bellefonte auf Samstag den 26sten April, 1879, um 1 Uhr Nachmittags, das folgend beschriebene liegend Eigenthum der Vertheidiger—nämlich:

No. 1. All jene gewisse Lotte oder Grundstück, liegend in der Stadt Bellefonte, Centre County, Penn'a, begrenzt und beschrieben wie folgt: Auf der Nordseite stoßend an das Bristin Vermögen, auf Osten an eine Alley, südlich an das Friend's Kirchen Eigenthum, westlich an das Harris Estate, enthaltend etwa zwei Acker, mehr oder weniger,—darauf errichtet ein zweistöckiges Steinwohnhaus, zweistöckiges schul Gebäude, Stall, und andere Außengebäude.

Eingezogen, in Verhaft genommen und wird verkauft als Eigenthum von der Bellefonte Academy.

Ferner:

No. 2. All jene gewisse Lotte oder Grundstück, liegend in Ferguson Township, Centre County, Penn'a, grenzend nördlich an Land der Bucher Erben, östlich an Land von James Watt, südlich an Länder von John Sholl und westlich an Länder von Samuel M'Williams, enthaltend ein hundert und fünf und dreißig Acker, mehr oder weniger, davon etwa ein hundert Acker klar, und darauf errichtet ein zwei-stöckiges Främhaus, Block-Scheuer, und andere Nebengebäude.

Eingezogen in Verhaft genommen, und wird verkauft als Eigenthum von Andrew Walker.

Ferner:

No. 3. All' jene gewisse Lotte oder Grundstück liegend in der Stadt Aaronsburg, Haines Township, Centre County, Penn'a, und bezeichnet auf dem allgemeinen Plan besagter Stadt wie folgt: bekannt als Lotte No. 395 stoßend an Rachel's Way östlich, Aaron's Square südlich, Lotte No. 396 westlich und Strawberry Alley nördlich, enthaltend in der Breite entlang dem Aaron's Square 60 Fuß und in der Tiefe entlang der Rachel's Way 200 Fuß—darauf errichtet ein zwei-stöckiges Hotel-Gebäude und Stohrhaus, ein zwei-stöckiges Wohnhaus, und andere Außengebäude.

Ebenfalls: All' jener Theil oder Portion einer gewissen Lotte Grund, liegend in der Stadt Aaronsburg, Centre County, Penn'a, erwähnte Lotte numerirt im allgemeinen Plan der besagten Stadt als 396, begrenzt und beschrieben wie folgt: Anfangend an der süd-west Ecke von Lotte No. 395, dann entlang Aaron's Square westlich 21 Fuß, u. dann entlang dem Uebrigen derselben Lotte [No. 396] nördlich 60 Fuß, dann westlich 6 Fuß, dann nördlich 120 Fuß, dann östlich 5 Fuß, dann nördlich 20 Fuß an die Strawberry Alley, dann entlang besagter Alley östlich 22 Fuß zu der Lotte No. 395, dann entlang besagter Lotte südlich 200 Fuß zum Anfangsplatze. Darauf errichtet eine große Bänkscheuer.

Eingezogen, in Verhaft genommen, und wird verkauft als Eigenthum von J. D. Boyer.

Ferner:

No. 4. All' jene gewisse Lotte oder Grundstück liegend in der Borough von Bellefonte, Centre County, Penn'a, begrenzt und beschrieben wie folgt:—Nördlich an Länder von John P. Harris, östlich an Länder von A. G Curtin, südlich an einer Alley, und westlich an Länder des James Haley, frontseite auf besagter Alley etwa 70 Fuß, zurück laufend etwa 200 Fuß an Länder von John P. Harris.—Darauf errichtet ein zwei-stöckiges doppelt Främhaus, Stall und andere Nebengebäude.

Eingezogen, in Verhaft genommen, und wird verkauft als Eigenthum von Patrick Kelley.

Ferner:

No. 5. All' jener gewisse Strich unbesetzten Landes, in Harris Township, Centre County, vermessen in dem warranter Namen von John Irwin, enthaltend 400 Acker, mehr oder weniger.

Ebenfalls:—All' jener gewisse Strich unbesetzten Landes, liegend in Potter Township, Centre County, Penn'a, vermessen in dem warrantee Namen von John Norris, enthaltend 400 Acker, mehr oder weniger. Darauf errichtet eine Dampf-Sägmühle, främ Lehnshaus, Stall und andere Nebengebäude.

Eingezogen, in Verhaft genommen, und wird verkauft als Eigenthum von Isaac Underwood und Susan Underwood, Ereutoren von Jesse Underwood, Susan R. Underwood Wittwe Isaac Underwood, Jason Underwood, Owen Underwood, Warren Underwood, Mary A. Way und deren Ehegatte R. O. Way, und J. Underwood und William Underwood, Erben und gesetzmäßige Repräsentanten von verstorbenen Jesse Underwood, mit Nachricht an Flavins Jones, Stephen Humphrey und John Fox, Terre Tenants.

Ferner:

No. 6. All' das Recht, Title und Interesse von John S. Gray, einer der Vertheidiger in und zu jener gewissen Lotte oder Grundstück liegend in der Borough von Philipsburg, Centre County, Penn'a, begrenzt und beschrieben wie folgt:—Stoßend nördlich an Laurel Straße, östlich an South-Centre Straße, südlich an Presque-Isle Straße, und westlich an Lotte von G. Munson und Anderer. Mit Frontseite von etwa 45 Fuß auf Presque-Isle Straße, und zurück laufend 200 Fuß an erwähnter Laurel Straße. Darauf errichtet ein großes, zwei-und-halb-stöckiges, backstein Wohnhaus und Stohr Stube, ein zwei-stöckiges, främ Lehnshaus und andere Nebengebäude.

Eingezogen, in Verhaft genommen, und wird verkauft als Eigenthum von John S. Gray.

Ferner:

No. 7. All' jene verschiedene Lotten oder Grundstücken liegend in der Borough Bellefonte—Zwei davon anfangend auf der Südseite der Curtin Straße 100 Fuß östlich auf Decatur Alley, dann südlich 12 Grad östlich 200 Fuß an Church Alley, dann entlang besagter Alley nördlich 78 Grad östlich 100 Fuß an einen Pfosten, dann nördlich 12 Grad westlich 200 Fuß zum Anfangsplatze. Jede der erwähnten Lotten hat 50 Fuß Front auf erfagter Straße und streckt sich 200 Fuß zurück an erfagte Alley.

Ebenfalls:—Zwei andere davon liegend auf der Nordseite der Curtin Straße, anfangend an dem Interfektionspunkt besagter Straße und Decatur Alley, dann entlang erwähnter Straße nord 78 Grad ost 100 Fuß an einen Pfosten, dann südlich 12 Grad östlich 200 Fuß an eine Alley, dann der Alley entlang südlich 78 Grad westlich 100 Fuß an Decatur Alley, dann der Alley entlang südlich 12 Grad östlich 200 Fuß zum Anfangsplatze, jede mit 50 Fuß Front auf erfagter Straße und sich 200 Fuß zurück streckend zu der erwähnten Alley.

Ebenfalls:—Zwei andere davon anfangend an einem Punkt an der Nordseite der Curtin Straße 200 Fuß östlich von Decatur Alley, dann entlang besagter Straße nördlich 78 Grad östlich 124 Fuß an einen Pfosten, dann nördlich 12 Grad westlich 200 Fuß an eine Alley, dann entlang besagter Alley südlich 78 Grad westlich 124 Fuß an einen Pfosten dann südlich 12 Grad östlich 200 Fuß zu dem Anfangsplatze, davon hat die am Weitesten westlich 60 Fuß und die andere 74 Fuß Front auf erfagter Straße, und jede erstreckt zurück 200 Fuß an erfagte Alley.

Ebenfalls:—Eine andere davon anfangend an der Ostseite einer vorgeschlagenen Erweiterung der Decatur Alley an einem Punkt 220 Fuß nordlich der Curtin Straße dann nordlich 78 Grad östlich entlang einer Alley 162 Fuß an einen Pfosten, dann nordlich 12 Grad westlich 122½ Fuß an einen Pfosten, dann südlich 78 Grad westlich 162 Fuß zu erwähnter vorgeschlagener Erweiterung der Decatur Alley, dann entlang dieser Alley südlich 12 Grad östlich 122½ Fuß zum Anfangsplatze.

Ebenfalls:—Eine andere Lotte anfangend an einem Punkt 324 Fuß östlich von der erwähnten vorgeschlagenen Erweiterung der Decatur Alley und 49½ Fuß nördlich der Curtin Straße seiend das nord-ost Ecke eines großen Landstriches angekauft durch ersagten William McClellan und einem gewissen John B. Mitchell von Linn und McCoy, dann südlich 12 Grad östlich 147½ Fuß an einen Pfosten, dann südlich 78 Grad westlich 162 Fuß an einen Pfosten, dann nordlich 12 Grad westlich 122½ Fuß an einen Pfosten, dann nordlich 69 Grad östlich etwa 166 Fuß zum Anfangsplatze.

Eingezogen, in Verhaft genommen und wird verkauft als Eigenthum von William McClellan.

Ferner:

No. 8. All' jenes gewisse zwei-stöckiges Gebäude errichtet auf der Front vier und zwanzig und 2-10 Fuß und in der Tiefe zwei und zwanzig und die Lotte oder das Grundstück auf welchem dasselbe errichtet ist, mit dem Curtillage dazu gehörend, liegend in Millheim, auf der Westseite der Nord Straße.

Eingezogen, in Verhaft genommen und wird verkauft als Eigenthum von David Miller.

Ferner:

No. 9. All' jene gewisse Lotte Grund und Tenement gelegen in Central City, Centre County, Penn'a, begrenzt und beschrieben wie folgt, nämlich: Auf dem Norden an den Turnpike, auf dem Osten mit Lotte von Wm. Galbraith, auf dem Süden durch die Bald Eagle Creek, auf dem Westen von der Lotte No. 110, seiend Lotte No. 109 in dem allgemeinen Plane von Central City, und ist dieselbe Lotte Grund welche E. C. Humes und Adam Hoy, Administratoren von verstorb'n James T. Hale, durch Deed datirt 31 Mai 1868, übertragen an Alexander Duke. Darauf errichtet ein zwei-stöckiges främ Wohnhaus und andere Nebengebäude.

Eingezogen, in Verhaft genommen und wird verkauft als Eigenthum von Alfred Schell.

Ferner:

No. 10. All' jener gewisse Strich oder Lotte Grund liegend an der Pike Straße in der Borough Milesburg, Centre County, Penn'a, begrenzt und beschrieben wie folgt, nämlich: Front zwanzig Fuß auf Pike Straße, mit derselben Breite hindurch laufend an die Mill Straße, stoßend an Lotte von G. G. Ayman's Hinterlassenschaft auf Südseite, und Lotte von Alfred Green nördlich, seiend Theil von Lotte (No. 125) in dem Plane besagter Borough, und derselbe Strich übertragen an Alfred Green und Ehegattin durch Deed datirt Februar 26 1873 an den besagten Abram R. Peters. Darauf errichtet ein zwei-stöckiges främe Gebäude [Stohr- und Wohnhaus mit einander], ein guter främ Stall und andere Nebengebäude.

Eingezogen, in Verhaft genommen und wird verkauft als Eigenthum von A. R. Peters.

Ferner:

No. 11. All' jene gewisse Lotte oder Grundstück gelegen in Boggs Township, Centre County, begrenzt und beschrieben wie folgt, nämlich: Anfangend an einem hickory Baume markirt als ein Ecke, dann an Länder von A. G. Addings nord 39 Grad west 13 Ruthen an einen Steinhaufen, dann an Länder von Peter Bearly und Länder von Lovina T. Treziuluy nord 59 Grad ost 32½ Ruthen an einen Steinhaufen, dann entlang Länder des besagten Treziuluy süd 49 Grad ost 13 Ruthen an Steine, dann entlang Länder von John Walter süd 59 Grad west 32½ Ruthen zum Anfangsplatze. Enthaltend zwei Acker und achtzig Ruthen, sei es mehr oder weniger. Darauf errichtet ein zwei-stöckiges Främ-Wohnhaus, ein Främstall und andere Nebengebäude.

Eingezogen, in Verhaft genommen und wird verkauft als Eigenthum von Jesse Fry und Susannah Fry.

Ferner:

No. 12. All' jene gewisse Lotte oder Grundstück gelegen in Harris Township, Centre County, Penn'a, begrenzt nordlich durch den Nittany Berg und die Valentine's Erben, östlich durch Länder von John S. Boal, südlich durch Länder von John Ross, und westlich durch Länder von James M. Ross. Enthaltend Neunzig Acker, mehr oder weniger. Darauf errichtet ein großes Backsteines-Wohnhaus, Bank-Scheuer und andere Außengebäude.

Eingezogen, in Verhaft genommen und wird verkauft als Eigenthum von W. D. Ross.

Ferner:

No. 13. All' jenes gewisse Gebäude und Lotte Grund liegend in Walker Township, Centre County, Penn'a stoßend nördlich an den öffentlichen Weeg führend durch Nittany Valley, östlich durch Länder von J. M. Garbrick und Daniel Lesh, und süd und westlich an Länder von Daniel Lesh. Es ist ein zwei-stöckiges främ-Wohnhaus, gebaut auf die Art des Buchstaben „L", Fronte an der öffentlichen Straße 30 Fuß bei 34 Fuß 6 Zoll östlich reigend, die Frontbreite süd laufend seiend 15 Fuß, und der nach Westen führende Theil seiend 20 Fuß und die respektive Länge in dem erfundenen Winkel des Gebäudes seiend 21 Fuß auf Süden deutend und 14 Fuß auf Westen deutend.

Eingezogen, in Verhaft genommen, und wird verkauft als Eigenthum von Dr. P. S. Fisher.

Ferner:

No. 14. All' jenes gewisse Gebäude und Lotte Grund, nämlich: Das erwähnte Gebäude ist gelegen in der Borough Bellefonte auf der Südseite der Linn Straße in besagter Borough an eine Lotte stoßend an Grund von James Armor auf Osten, und südlich an Lamb Straße eine dreißig Fuß Gasse auf Westen und Linn Straße auf Norden und ist ein zwei-stöckiges främ-Haus zwei und dreißig Fuß Front auf Linn Straße und zwanzig Fuß in Tiefe und eine ein-stöckige Küche, ein hinteres Gebäude 16 bei 15 Fuß.

Eingezogen, in Verhaft genommen und wird verkauft als Eigenthum von Monroe Armor, Eigenthümer oder berichtigter Eigenthümer und Contraktor.

Ferner:

No. 15. Alle corporirten Franchise, Rechte, Freiheiten und Privilegien der erwähnten The Bellefonte Car Manufacturing Company, von welcher Art und Beschreibung diese bestehen mögen. Und ferner, all' jenes gewisse messuage Tenement und Lott oder Grundstück gelegen in der Borough Bellefonte, Centre County und Staat Pennsylvanien, begrenzt und beschrieben wie folgt, nämlich: Anfangend an einem Pfosten in dem township Wege führend von Bellefonte nach Roopsburg, dann südlich 26° 45' östlich 692 Fuß an einen Pfosten, entlang Land hiernach beschrieben angekauft von Wm. A. Reynolds und anderer Länder des Wm. A. Reynolds, dann südlich 61° 30' westlich 75 Fuß an einen Stein am rechten Ufer der Spring-Creek, dann dem rechten Ufer der Spring-Creek hinauf südlich 8° östlich 224 Fuß an einen Pfosten, dann südlich 14° 30' westlich 240 Fuß zu dem süd-west Ecke des Gebäudes der Bellefonte Preß Compagnie, dann über den Dam nord 52° 15' west 396 Fuß an das Ecke der Gartenfense von G. M. Valentine, dann entlang besagter Fens nord 19° 30' west 245 Fuß an einen Pfosten auf Land von D. G. Bush, jetzt im Besitz von T. J. Strait u. Co, somit entlang besagtem Lande nord 67° 30' östlich 100 Fuß an einen Pfosten, somit entlang Land desselben nordlich 25 Grad westlich 332 Fuß an einen Pfosten auf der vorbesagten township Straße, somit erwähnter Straße hinab nord 37 Gr. 30' östlich 380 Fuß zum Anfangsplatze, enthaltend Acht Acker, sei es mehr oder weniger, und ist dieselbe Lotte oder Grundstück welche D. G. Bush und Gattin durch Deed datirt den 15ten Tag des Augusts A. D. 1873 eingetragen in Centre County im Deed-Buche Z, No 2, Seite 215 an erwähnte The Bellefonte Car Manufacturing Company verwilligten und übertrugen, und ist ein Theil derselben Lotte Grund welche Edmund Blanchard und Gattin, Evan M. Blanchard und Gattin, Evan M. Valentine und Gattin und S. Austin Brew und Gattin durch Deed datirt den 24ten Tag Mai A. D. 1873, eingetragen in Centre County, in dem Deed-Buche Z, No 2, Seite 218, verwilligt und übertragen an die erwähnte „The Bellefonte Car Manufacturing Company", Partie zuerst hierzu angeführt mitsammt der Wasserkraft und Privilegien in dem Damme an der willow-bank Bauerei stoßend an oben beschriebene Lotte Grund, wie vollständig angeführt und beschrieben in den oben erwähnten „Deeds, und wie bei Untersuchung derselben je vollkommenere Auskunft erlangt kann werden. Darauf errichtet ein ein-stöckiges backstein Gebäude benutzt und occupirt als eine Gießerei und Schmidt-Werkstätte. Ebenfalls, ein anderes ein-stöckiges backstein Gebäude, benutzt und occupirt als eine Maschinen-Werkstätte und Pattern-Schap. Ebenfalls, ein anderes zwei-stöckiges back-stein Gebäude benutzt als eine Hobel-Mühle. Ebenfalls, ein anderes ein-stöckiges back-stein Gebäude gebraucht und occupirt durch die „Branson Knitting Machine Company". Ebenfalls, ein anderes zwei-stöckiges back-stein Gebäude gebraucht und besitzt als eine Wohnstätte und Office. Ebenfalls, ein anderes zwei-stöckiges främ Gebäude bekannt als der Anstreicher-Schap—mitsammt allem Maschinenwesen enthalten in vorbesagten Gebäuden gehörend zu der erwähnten „The Bellefonte Car Manufacturing Company" sowie Bauholz, Schoppen, Trockenhäuser und Ställe.

Ebenfalls: All' das gewisse Meßuage-Tenement und Lotte Grund liegend in der Borough Bellefonte, Centre County, und Staat Pennsylvanien, begrenzt und beschrieben wie folgt, nämlich: Anfangend an einem Pfosten am Ufer der Spring Greek ein gemeines Ecke von Länder von William A. Thomas und Wm. A. Reynolds, somit entlang der ersagten Greek nordlich 66½ Grad östlich 230 Fuß an einen Pfosten, somit entlang Länder von Wm. A. Thomas südlich 38 Grad östlich 195 Fuß an einen todten Pinebaum auf linker Seite der Logan-Branch, somit bei Linie entlang der linken Seite der Logans-Branch südlich 29½ Grad östlich 76½ Fuß an einen Pfosten, somit entlang anderer Länder von Wm. A. Reynolds südlich 56½ Grad westlich 278 Fuß an einen Pfosten auf der Linie zwischen Länder von Wm. A. Reynolds und D. G. Bush, (jetzt The Bellefonte Car Manufacturing Company), somit entlang dieser Linie nordlich 262 Grad westlich 370 Fuß zu dem Anfangsplatze,—enthaltend Ein Acker und 104 Ruthen, sei es mehr oder weniger, und ist dieselbe Lotte Grund welche Wm. A. Reynolds durch Deed datirt den 12 Tag Juni, A. D., 1873, eingetragen in Centre County im Deed Buche "Z", No. 2, Seite 216, verwilligt und übertragen an die vorbesagte "The Bellefonte Car Manufacturing Company" der zuerst angeführten Partie—mitsammt allen deren incorporirten Franchisen, Rechten, Freiheiten, Privilegien, Verbesserungen, Gebäuden, Hobelmühlen, Gießereien, Schmidtwerkstätten, Karrenwerkstätten, Bauholz, Schoppen, Trockenhütten, Ställe, Maschinenwesen, Eisenbahnweegen, Seitenbahne, Wasserrechte und Privilegien, Gänge, Wassergänge, Hereditaments und Appurtenanzen welche dazu gehören oder auf irgend Weise anbelangen, und die Revisionen und Ueberbliebe, Rente, Nachkommen und Profite derselben, und alle Guth, Recht, Title, Interesse, Eigenthum, Anspruch und Vorderung von irgend Art von der erwähnten "The Bellefonte Car Manufacturing Company" im Gesetzlichen, Equity oder sonstwie von, in und zu derselben im Ganzen oder theilweise gehörend.

Eingezogen, in Verhaft genommen und wird verkauft als Eigenthum von The Bellefonte Car Manufacturing Company.

Ferner:

No. 16. All' die gewisse Lotte oder Grundstück gelegen in der Borough Philipsburg, Centre County, Pennsylvania, grenzend nördlich an eine Alley, östlich durch Süd-Zweite Straße, süd- und westlich durch Länder von G Munson, mit Front auf besagte Süd-Zweite Straße von etwa 54 Fuß und etwa 120 Fuß zurück laufend. Darauf errichtet ein ein-stöckiges främ Kirchgebäude.

Eingezogen, in Verhaft genommen und wird verkauft als Eigenthum von Henry B. Wilcox.

Ferner:

No. 17. All' das Recht, Title und Interesse von John M. McKelvy in und zu jenem gewissen Messuage oder Strich Landes, gelegen in Huston Township, Centre County, Penn'a, anfangend an einem Stein in dem Wäßerchen, somit an Länder von Jos. A. Williams südlich 41½ Grad westlich 55 Ruthen an Steine, somit durch Länder desselben südlich 80 Grad westlich 30 Ruthen an einen Pfosten, somit durch Länder von James Ardry nord 51 Grad östlich 58 4-10 Ruthen an einen Weißeichen, somit entlang Länder desselben südlich 25 Grad östlich 90 Ruthen an einen Pinebaum, somit entlang Länder von demselben südlich 33 Grad östlich 49 Ruthen an einen Pfosten, somit entlang Länder von John Wagner nördlich 60 Grad östlich 82 Ruthen an einen Pfosten, somit entlang Länder von Scott Williams nördlich 36 Grad östlich 32 Ruthen an einen kastanien Eichen, somit entlang Länder von selbem nordlich 51 Grad östlich 18 Ruthen an Steine im Wäßerchen, somit dem Wäßerchen hinauf 54 Ruthen an einen Pfosten, somit entlang erwähnten Länder von Brown u. McKelvey südlich 51 Grad westlich 8 Ruthen an einen Pfosten, somit entlang Länder desselben nördlich 51 Gr. östlich 6 Ruthen an's Wäßerchen, somit dem Wäßerchen hinauf 62 Ruthen an Steine dem Anfangsplatze,—enthaltend 201 Acker mt. sei es mehr oder weniger. Darauf errichtet ein zwei-stöckiges främ Wohnhaus und andere Nebengebäude.

Eingezogen, in Verhaft genommen und wird verkauft als Eigenthum von John McKelvey.

Ferner:

No. 18. All' jene gewisse Lotte oder Grundstück gelegen in der Borough Philipsburg. Centre County, Penn'a, begrenzt nördlich durch Lotte von Robert Lloyd auf dem Osten durch Nord-Zweite Straße, südlich durch Lotte von Mrs. Meyers, und westlich durch Nord-Front Straße, mit Front auf Nord Front Straße etwa 36 Fuß und zurück laufend etwa 240 Fuß zu erwähnter Nord-Zweite Straße, darauf errichtet ein zwei-stöckiges främ Wohnhaus, Stall und andere Nebengebäude.

Ferner:

All' jene gewisse Lotte oder Grundstück gelegen in der Borough Philipsburg, Centre County, Penn'a, grenzend nördlich an Lotte von Mrs. Nelson, östlich an andere Lotte von Richard Hayes, südlich an Lotte von Joseph Haines und westlich an Nord-Front Straße, mit Front auf besagter Nord-Front Straße von etwa 26 Fuß und zurück laufend etwa 100 Fuß—darauf errichtet ein zwei-stöckiges främ Gebäude im Gebrauch als ein Barbier-Schap und Wohnhaus.

Ferner:

All' jene gewisse Lotte oder Grundstück gelegen in der Borough Philipsburg, Centre County, Penn'a, grenzend nördlich an Pine Straße, östlich an Lotte von Mrs. Smith, südlich an Lotte von Joseph Haines und westlich an Lotte von Mrs. Nelson und anderer, mit Front auf besagter Pine Straße von etwa 46 Fuß und zurück laufend etwa 66 Fuß, darauf errichtet ein zwei-stöckiges främ Gebäude, gebraucht und benutzt als eine billiard Stube, Wohnung, u. s. w.

Ferner:

All' jene gewisse Lotte oder Grundstück gelegen in der Borough Philipsburg, Centre County, Penn'a, grenzend nördlich an Pine-Straße, östlich an Lotte von Mrs. Thomas, südlich an Lotte von Joseph Haines und westlich an Lotte von Mrs. Smith mit Front auf Pine-Straße von 23 Fuß und zurück laufend 66 Fuß, keine Gebäude.

Eingezogen, in Verhaft genommen und wird verkauft als Eigenthum von Richard Hayes.

Ferner:

No. 19. All' jene gewisse Lotte oder Grundstück gelegen in Snowschoe Township, Centre County, Penn'a, begrenzt und beschrieben wie folgt: Stoßend nordlich auf Front-Straße östlich auf Sycamore Straße, südlich auf Lotte von Dr. J. P. Glenn und westlich auf Länder der Snowshoe Land Association, enthaltend ein Halber Acker mehr oder weniger. Darauf errichtet ein zwei-stöckiges främ Wohnhaus und ein 1-stöckiger främ Schuhschap, Stall und andere Außengebäude.

Eingezogen, in Verhaft genommen und wird verkauft als Eigenthum von P. S. Yeager.

Ferner:

No. 20. All' jene gewisse Lotte oder Grundstück gelegen in der Borough Bellefonte, Centre County, Penn'a, stoßend nördlich auf eine Alley, östlich auf Länder von Edward Brown, südlich auf Lotte von Patrick McGafferty und westlich auf Allegheny Straße 50 Fuß und zurück laufend 200 Fuß. Darauf errichtet ein zwei-stöckiges främ Wohnhaus und andere Außengebäude.

Eingezogen, in Verhaft genommen und wird verkauft als Eigenthum von Martin Kerin.

Ferner:

No. 21. All' das Recht, Title und Interesse von J. W. Thomas in und zu dem folgend beschriebenen liegenden Eigenthum, nämlich: All' gewisse Strich oder Grundstück enthaltend 186 Acker, mehr oder weniger, gelegen in Taylor Township, Centre Co., Penn'a, stoßend an Länder von Henry Miller, Valentine Stonebraker, Wm. M. Lyon u. Co., Mrs. John Huffman und anderer Länder von J. W. Thomas, und darauf errichtet eine große främ Scheuer, zwei kleine Blockhäuser und andere nöthige Außengebäude, etwa 100 Acker von diesem Striche sind klar und in gutem Bauzustande.

Ferner:

Eine andere Menge Landes auf der Westseite des Allegheny Berges, nahe Emigh's Gap in Taylor Township, Centre County, Penn'a, enthaltend 166 Acker mehr oder weniger, stoßend an Länder von Wm. M. Lyon u. Co, Zimmerman, Bean u. Co. und anderer Länder von J. W. Thomas.

Eingezogen, in Verhaft genommen und wird verkauft als Eigenthum von J. W. Thomas.

Bedingungen Cash. Kein Deed wird anerkannt bis alles Kaufgeld in voll bezahlt ist.

John Spangler,
Bellefonte, April 10, 1879. Scheriff.

JOHN F. POTTER, Attorney-at-Law. Collections promptly made and special attention given to those having lands or property for sale. Will draw up and have acknowledged Deeds Mortgages, &c. Office in the diamond, north side of the court house, Bellefonte. oct22'69tf.

HARDWARE!

WILSON, M'FARLANE & CO.

NEW GOODS---PANIC PRICES.

STOVES HEATERS RANGES

We would especially call attention to the

Highland Queen Cook Stove,

—AND THE—

WELCOME HOME HEATING STOVE.

Our Stock being entirely New. We offer special Bargains in

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WE CANNOT BE UNDERSOLD.

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NEW ROOM! NEW GOODS!

at I. J. Grenoble's Store!

SPRING MILLS,

has the goods. Largest stock!

SELECTION UNSURPASSED! Prices Lower than Ever,

And now extends a cordial invitation to his friends, patrons, and public generally.

Also a Complete Assortment of Ready Made Clothing for men and boys. Suits as low as to be had in the city.

Imported and Domestic

DRYGOODS!

Full lines of

MERINO UNDERWEARS,

For Ladies, Gents, Boys, Misses and Children.

Hosiery, Gloves, Boots and Shoes, HATS, CAPS, CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS,

And the most complete assortment of

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n Central Pennsylvania, and prices tha willcompel you in self defence to buy o hm. Also Fish, Salt, etc. 18oc

A full line of Howe Sewing Machines and Needles for all kinds of machines.

Also deals in all kinds of Grain. Market price paid for the same. A specialty in COAL by the car load.

Jas. Harris & Co.

NO. 5, BROCKERHOFF ROW.

HARDWARE,

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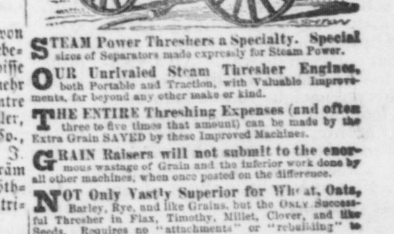
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THE Matchless Grain-Saving, Time-Saving, and Money-Saving Threshers of this day and generation. Beyond all rivalry for Rapid Work, Perfect Cleaning, and for Saving Grain from Wastage.



STEAM Power Threshers a Specialty. Special sizes of Separators made expressly for Steam Power.

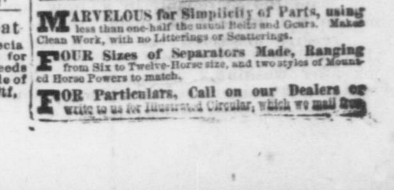
OUR Unrivaled Steam Thresher Engines, both Portable and Traction, with Valuable Improvements, far beyond any other make or kind.

THE ENTIRE Threshing Expenses (and often three to five times that amount) can be made by the Extra Grain SAVED by these Improved Machines.

GRAIN Raisers will not submit to the enormous wastage of Grain and the inferior work done by all other machines, when once posted on the difference.

NOT Only Vastly Superior for Wheat, Oats, Barley, Rye, and like Grains, but the ONLY Successful Thresher in Flax, Timothy, Millet, Clover, and like Seeds. Requires no "attachments" or "rebuilding" to change from Grain to Seeds.

IN Thorough Workmanship, Elegant Finish, Perfection of Parts, Completeness of Equipment, etc., our "VIBRATOR" Thresher Outfits are Incomparable.



MARVELOUS for Simplicity of Parts, using less than one-half the usual Belts and Gears. Makes Clean Work, with no Litterings or Scatterings.

FOUR Sizes of Separators Made, Ranging from Six to Twelve-Horse size, and two styles of Mounted Horse Powers to match.

FOR Particulars, Call on our Dealers or write to us for Illustrated Circular, which we mail free.

## TIMELY TOPICS.

One would hardly deem these stringent times when, upon scrutinizing the report of the commissioner of internal revenue he learns that during the past fiscal year no less than 1,905,063,000 cigars were smoked, which at ten cents each amounted in value to $190,506,300. In addition to this there was also consumed 25,312,438 pounds of tobacco of the aggregate value of $15,000,000.

The Clinton (Iowa) *Herald* says the following is the way they hurt the feelings of the street loafers in that city: Copies of the city ordinance forbidding loafing or congregating on the streets, printed in large type on cards, have been hung in some of the corner windows with salutary effect. Once in a while a fellow braces himself for a square "loaf" before the window, and as his eye mechanically wanders over the conspicuous warning card he suddenly grows uneasy and soon has business down the street.

The bravery of a Roman stoic was displayed by Police Judge Tilden, of Cleveland, Ohio, when he tried his son for stealing a coat from a juryman and found him guilty. It was a trying ordeal for the judge, and when he referred to the sad spectacle of a father prosecuting his own son he burst into tears, while his powerful frame shook with the violence of his grief. It was a mournful scene, and called for sympathy for the judge in his affliction, not less than admiration of his courage in thus showing that love for his offspring could not stand in the way of his duty to the State.

Mr. Horace White, English consul at Tangiers, says: "In the contemporaneous account given by Jackson of the plague which depopulated Western Barbary in 1799 and 1800, he states that a Mogador, at his recommendation, many persons had recourse to a remedy which had proved most efficacious in Egypt—namely, anointing the body with olive oil, and he knew of no instance of its failing when properly applied and sufficiently persevered in." During the outbreak of the plague among the Egyptian troops at Beyrout in 1836, the inhabitants of a certain village attributed their escape from disease to the fact that their clothes and persons were generally well saturated with oil.

There has been an extraordinary natural phenomenon at Rappelsdorf, a village near Erfurt, a fortress in Prussian Saxony. A lake near the hamlet suddenly rose with a violent boiling movement and overflowed its banks. A villager saw a column of boiling water rise to a considerable height from the middle of the lake, when it broke and was scattered in every direction. One unquestionable fact is that during the sudden and unexplained rise of the water many persons heard subterraneous noises. Deep fissures opened all round the lake, from which a sort of steam ascended. The ground over which the water spread was covered with small shells and dead fish.

Who wouldn't take oysters on the half-shell from the Broad river, S. C.? A man in Beaufort was regaling himself in this way in front of a counter in an oyster saloon, when the luscious bivolve gritted so harshly under his teeth that he was induced to find out the cause. He ascertained that the mollusk contained a mass of pearls, which upon being counted turned out to be thirty-four in number, and of the size of a grape seed, besides the one he unwittingly swallowed. Thirty-four genuine pearls the "size of a grape seed," are a prize not to despised. But this is a world of deceit, and there are as many supposititious pearls in it as genuine ones.

A singular instance of human credulity is reported from Munich. The actress, Adele Spitzeder, who was sentenced there about six months ago to a term of imprisonment for having swindled the public out of many millions by her banking institutions (the Dachauer Banken), conducted, as she asserted, for the furtherance of the interests of the Roman Catholic religion, tried again, after her liberation from prison, to earn a living on the stage. Finding that this could not be done, she has returned to Munich and again opened a bank. Deposits, on which she pays eight per cent. montly interest, are brought to her in abundance, and, of course, another catastrophe will occur.

The editor of London *Truth* believes that land in England is diminishing in value for agricultural purposes, and gives his reason thus: The reason why land in England must become less and less valuable for agricultural purposes is that rapid communication is destroying distances, and the cost of the transit of corn from California and other places where it can be produced on plains that pay no rent and that require no "high farming," is every year diminishing, and every year will still further diminish. The reply for long was, "Yes, but land will always be valuable for grazing purposes." I doubt this. The importations both of live stock and of dead meat are assuming enormous proportions.

A correspondent of the Burlington *Hawkeye* tells a rather sensational story of an alleged discovery of the artificial manufacture of silver by Dr. T. Farriss, Jr., of the Iowa Wesleyan university, which carries one back to the days of the old alchemists. Dr. Farriss, it seems, when taking his class through a course of instruction in the primary chemical compounds, was in the habit of setting aside the refuse waters, and one day was startled by the unusual silvery reaction which had taken place in these solutions. This led him to investigate. Result—the artificial manufacture of silver, a business on which the doctor is said to have entered now on a large scale. Of course, details of the new process are kept rigidly secret from the scientific world, though credulous capitalists may be attracted by the glittering prospects, just as they have been in the past by other impossibilities.

The late ameer of Afghanistan was universally called the "madman" throughout his dominions, and so great was the awe in which he was held by his subjects, the *Times of India* says, that no one dared tell him of the defeat of his troops on the Peiwar Khotal by the English invaders. Shere Ali sat in his council-room waiting for news, but no one ventured to tell him the result. At last, the mother of Abdulla Jan sent her little girl to tell her father. He was talking eagerly as the child entered, and she tried hard to blurt out her message, "My mother says I am to tell your highness—" but the ameer kept putting his hand on her her mouth, as the discussion was important. At last he turned to her, "Well, what is it, little one?" The child came sidling up, all eyes upon her, "My mother says I am to tell your highness the Sahibs have crossed the Khotal." An instant stampede from the neighborhood of the ameer closed the council.

Yuma, Cal., has a famous rooster, and this is the way it came about: It is emphatically a self-made bird. The firm of Sisson & Wallace, amongst other things, sell eggs. It so happened that all the eggs were sold out of a particular can save one. Meantime the sun went on getting hotter and hotter, and presently the egg began to warm up to the situation. The progress of the novel solar gestation was watched with an absorbing curiosity by the store people. About the time the mercury reached 124 degrees in the shade the chicken began to peck its way out of the shell, and it emerged as defiant an infant rooster as ever wore spurs. It grew apace, and today its habits are as eccentric as its manner of birth. It is exceedingly fierce, and will attack a man, a dog, or anything that comes in its way. All a visitor has to do to insure a delivery of battle by this pugnacious rooster is to hold up his foot, and straightway the bird will fly at him viciously. We have heard of many ways of hatching chickens, but a rooster hatched by natural heat in a tin can is a little ahead of our previous experiences.

"Do you allow your salesmen to lie?" asks an infuriated customer of a pious Boston merchant. "Certainly not, sir. If you can prove to me that one of my young men willfully misrepresents any article of merchandise to you, he forfeits his place at once." The customer explains his dissatisfaction, and points out the salesman. "Did you tell this gentleman those paper collars would wash—Mr. Quinn?" said the merchant, in a severe tone, to the anxious salesman. "Yes, sir," readily answered the offender; "but I did not tell him how they would look after washing." He was hired over again at an increased salary.

## "BOW-WOW!"

### The New York Dog Show.

Nearly 1,000 dogs were on exhibition at the third annual Bench Show of the Westminster Kennel Club, in Gilmore's Garden, New York. Crowds thronged the garden in the afternoon and evening, and even more interest was manifested in the exhibition than was shown last year. The boxes containing the dogs were arranged in an elliptical form about the garden, and each bore a number. There were three rows of kennels extending around the garden, two facing the track used in the walking match and one looking directly into the large open space in the center of the building. The numbers on the kennels were arranged in consecutive order, and it was very easy to find any animal from the catalogue.

The sights about the garden during the afternoon were curious. Many club men accompanied by ladies were present, and as they passed from kennel to kennel the liveliest expressions of admiration were heard for the smooth, silky fur and the "perfectly lovely" eyes of the pets. Among the visitors in the afternoon was Henry Bergh, who made a complete circuit of the building, examining apparently with a professional eye the accommodations for the dogs. He was accompanied by one of the committee, and expressed himself as well satisfied with the care that had been taken to make the animals comfortable. He thought the exhibition was a very creditable one.

During the day and evening the judges, managers and committee were busily engaged in attending to their numerous duties. In the afternoon the judges began to award the prizes, and later in the day the boxes containing the dogs which had borne off the first honors were decorated with blue, red and yellow ribbons, indicating prizes of the first, second and third classes respectively. Unaccustomed to the strange and unusual surroundings, the dogs kept up a continual barking and yelping that, as night drew near, and as they grew hungry, became almost deafening. Despite this, however, hundreds of persons spent hours in watching the lazy mastiffs, the bright-eyed sporting dogs and the frolicksome poodles, while the numerous litters of puppies were a source of endless enjoyment to the children. Armed with catalogues, visitors went the rounds of the garden, patting the harmless-looking animals, whose sleek coats were as smooth as velvet, and keeping a respectful distance from the boxes marked "Don't touch," or "Hands off." The men appeared to be most interested in the large collection of sporting dogs, while the ladies went into ecstacies over the little pugs, toy terriers and poodles, some of which were very diminutive, and all of which were combed and brushed especially for the occasion.

The majority of the animals were in boxes of ordinary size, in which were beds of straw. Many of the kennels, however, were furnished with soft rugs and mats, and presented a very pretty appearance. The poodles and pugs were tenderly cared for by their masters and mistresses, and in spite of the din many slept as soundly as though at home. The noise seemed to have no effect upon many of the dogs, and they curled themselves up in corners, utterly oblivious to the barking of their comrades and the whistling of the passers-by. Occasionally an owner or keeper would take his dog from its kennel, and the animal would go bounding over the floor, leaping up to lick the hand of some lady with the greatest glee. The prohibition was short, however, and he soon returned in obedience to the familiar whistle and was tied up again. A huge hound was taken out of his kennel in the afternoon, and sprang away, dragging his master down the garden at a fearful pace, to the great amusement of the spectators.

Owing somewhat to the situation of the kennels, the interest of uncritical spectators centered around the boxes of the terriers and pugs, which were arranged in the middle of the floor from east to west. Many ladies and gentlemen well known in social circles had sent their pets to the exhibition, and naturally the little animals, most of them with silver collars and daintily decked out in bright-colored ribbons, attracted much notice and favorable comment. Only few of these dogs were for sale. An imported pug, owned by Miss Henrietta Brownell, of Providence, R. I., and facetiously called Bothnia, attracted much attention. The little fellow wore a crimson bow and is valued at $10,000.

## Wonderful Mirages.

A great deal has been written upon the subject of mirages. For a long time Swedish sailors went in search for a magic island that seemed to rise between Aland and Upland. At last they discovered that the supposed isle was an optical illusion. In 1847 M. Grellois was traveling with a friend one hot day in southern France. They were suddenly halted at a turn of the road by the appearance, upon what they knew to be a sandy plain, of a vast and beautiful city, adorned with monuments, domes and steeples. The illusion was so complete that for a time reason refused to believe that the scene was not real. The most wonderful part of the phenomenon was that the city resembled none in that whole region. A beautiful mirage was seen in Paris in 1869, when the whole city was beheld inverted in the atmosphere above.

Scoresby relates that in one of his Arctic expeditions he beheld the mirage of a vessel, which was below the horizon, and, of course, was not itself visible. Through a glass he discovered that this vessel belonged to his father, and it was afterward ascertained that they were then thirty-four miles apart. The mirage often reveals objects vast distances away, so distant as to render the stories told almost incredible.

While in the mountains of Thuringia, Heim beheld the peaks, usually hidden by intervening eminences, suddenly rise into view, and everything was so clearly defined that he was enabled to distinguish, with a glass, tufts of grass which were over eighteen English miles away. Crauz, while in Greenland, saw the shores of the Kokernen Islands, while it is claimed that the Allegheny mountains have been made visible in this way from the peak of the Teneriffe. This latter story, however, is not generally credited. While on the shores of the Orinoco, Humboldt beheld the mirage of a mountain chain situated three or four leagues away, and also the beautiful spectacle of a herd of cattle apparently feeding in the air.

## The English Language.

Mr. John Albee lectured in New York on the English language. The translation of the Bible by King James' translators and the writings of the Elizabethan dramatists were the most powerful influences, Mr. Albee thought, in moulding and fixing the language. It was fortunate that the Bible had been translated when the best style of language—that of the great dramatists—was in vogue. The translators, too, had been inspired, and inspiration found voice, beauty and vigor in the simplest expressions. The Bible, then, had met the necessities of those who objected to parts of the drama. "Note the difference," said the lecturer, in conclusion, "between the unaffected simplicity and power of the writings of those times with the obscure, affected style of to-day. Now we do not ask but inquire; a woman is a female; a father a paternal relative; we do not give but donate; we never go, begin, eat, get, but proceed, commence, partake, receive; when younger we had rooms, but now apartments; then there were singers, now vocalists; and it is pleasant to believe that no one now gets drunk, but intoxicated. See the contrast. In the Bible, the most thrilling and best written of all books, ninety-six per cent. of the words are Anglo-Saxon; in Shakespeare, eighty-six per cent.; and in Tennyson's 'Arthur,' 3,000 of the 3,500 words are monosyllables. And so the rank of all writers of fame unquestioned is graded by the proper use of more or less of the Saxon language. The union of powerful thought and perfect words is like the clearest water in the clearest glass; the water and the glass seem but one substance.

At Munich an ancient custom still obtains of the burgomasters and town councillors going annually to the Salvator-Keller in order to test the quality of the beer. The test is a very primitive one. The officials attend in their leathern breeches, and, beer having been poured over the wooden benches, the civic dignitaries plump down upon them. While their seated, they sing an ancient song, the same that their predecessors have sung for ages; and, in order to subject the beer to a fair test, they sit long enough to sing the song through three times. Then they essay to rise up. If now they find their breeches sticking to the benches, the beer is voted good. Having stood this test, the beer goes through the formality of being tasted, and then its sale to the public is duly sanctioned.

## FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

### When and Where to Apply Wood Ashes.

The agricultural editor of the New York *World* says: Wood ashes, among the best of saline manures and also among the most economical, are coming to be more and more appreciated every year. Farmers now, as a rule, husband every pound made on the farm and buy them whenever they can be procured at a reasonable rate. The time has gone by for exchanging ashes from good hard wood for a few pounds of soap.

Leached ashes, while less valuable, contain all the elements of the unleached, having been deprived only of a part of their potash and soda. Ashes benefit all soils not already rich in the principles they contain, and may be drilled in with roots and grain, sown broadcast on meadows or pastures, or mixed with the muck heap.

The quantity of ashes to be applied to the acre depends, as does that of all fertilizers, on the character of the soil and crop cultivated. Crops which exhaust the salts, as potatoes, turnips and all roots, clover, lucern, peas, beans and the grasses, are benefited by ashes. The crops named thrive well under an application of ashes with bone-dust, and their effects are also strengthened when mixed with gypsum. Light soils call for light dressings, say from ten to fourteen bushels of unleached and twice that quantity of leached ashes per acre. Rich lands or clays bear heavier dressings. Repeated dressings of ashes like repeated dressings of lime or gypsum, without a corresponding addition of vegetable or barnyard manures are not admissable, for they will eventually exhaust lands when applied alone. Where the entire surface of the soil is covered with vegetable growth either of the three materials mentioned acts with great effect. For this reason ashes may be applied unmixed with other fertilizers to meadow lands for a longer time than to any other crop.

In reply to questions asked at the Elmira (N. Y.) Farmers' club in regard to the value of leached ashes and the best manner of applying them to general crops, as corn, wheat and oats, the following information was gained: Leached ashes vary so much in their character that no precise estimate of their value can be made. Heavy clay is liable to be injuriously compacted by liberal dressings of ashes, leached or unleached, unless the land is sod, in which case ashes spread on the surface tend to increase the crop of grass. The safest and best use of leached ashes on most kinds of soil is spreading them on old meadow or old pasture. Working them into land on which potatoes are to be planted in the same season is also a good way to use them. Good ashes make a valuable dressing for wheat land and for corn, but the leached ashes are too uncertain in their character to recommend for such use.

Coal ashes are inferior in quality to those from wood and vegetables, but are nevertheless of value and are to be applied to the soil in a similar manner, as they tend with their abundance of cinders to the mechanical division of soils. Coal ashes are beneficial to heavy rather than light soils.

Farmers, in consideration of the above facts, cannot be too strongly encouraged to follow the practice of collecting and reducing to ashes all the rubbish of the farm not otherwise available, such as brush, old wood, sods, rags—in fact everything which cumbers the place as useless matter. Burnt earth is not only a manure in itself, but is most useful to mix with artificial fertilizers which cannot be easily distributed alone or too strong to sow among seed unmixed with other material.

### Remarkable Array of New Fruits.

The year 1878, it appears, has been rendered memorable to American pomologists by reason of the large number of new native fruits which were originated or introduced during that time. The list of peaches especially has been greatly increased. In a paper read before the Western New York Horticultural Society by William C. Barry descriptions of thirty peach seedlings never before described were enumerated as having come to the notice of this well-known nurseryman, while many more were fruited which are not yet made known to the public. According to Mr. Barry the State of New York offers several candidates for popular favor. From the great metropolis even come two new varieties which apparently possess many valuable qualities. In Western New York there are several seedlings which will undoubtedly prove desirable. One of them is believed to be the largest and earliest of all the very early peaches. Several excellent early and late varieties have originated in Ohio. Passing over a vast extent of country are found a number of new kinds in Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska. From Kansas comes the information that the whole list of early peaches known to the public, so far as fruited in Kansas in 1878, is surpassed both in earliness and size by at least fifty new seedlings of Kansas origin, many of which bore their first fruit that year. At the South, too, many promising new sorts are mentioned. Thus, as if by magic, during the same year and in various sections of country new peaches have sprung up in such numbers as to astonish and almost perplex the fruit culturist.

Touching upon the few new apples brought to notice the past year, Mr. Barry had a word to say about the Russian apples which have caused more or less discussion. Of the varieties under trial for some time several have given evidence of value, and while they can hardly be compared in quality to our best apples, still they are fair and will doubtless prove desirable in those localities where only hardy varieties succeed.

What portion of the large number of new strawberries introduced are worthy of cultivation Mr. Barry thought it difficult as yet to say. Another season's experience will be required before definite and reliable information can be given concerning many of them. Of a number which have been well tested the Sharpless is given a prominent place, as are the Cumberland, Triumph and Crescent seedling. Among new raspberries the Gregg was pronounced a decided improvement on the older varieties of black caps.—*New York World.*

### Early Corn.

A correspondent of *Vick's Magazine* gives the following directions for bringing corn to maturity early in the season, adding that he picked corn last year inside of sixty days from the time of planting: "Let the conditions of the soil and manure be the best you can command, and aside from the frequent weeding and hoeing, stirring the ground thoroughly, thin the stalks to three or four—three is best if you would have the largest ears and most of them. Pluck out most unmercifully every sucker and non-bearing stalk—that process alone will hasten your corn a week or ten days, as I have come to believe from experiment. I have added this year a top-dressing at the hill, when the corn was well up—a compost of one part plaster, two parts ashes, and two parts fine manure, which, I think, has been a great advantage."

Those who wish early corn should not only have for seed what is called "an early kind," but they should obtain it from as far north as possible. Sled corn raised in Canada and taken south will come to perfection one, two or three weeks earlier than that ripened on the spot. The reason is that the seed raised in the north has adapted itself to a short season. This is true, in a measure, of all seeds.

## Russia's Awful Condition.

A famine in Russia is predicted by Russian journals. Last year about one-third of the crop was destroyed by beetles and marmots, so that the seed has been deficient; and the cattle plague took off nearly ninety per cent. of the cattle in many places. To these things must be added the extraordinary drought of the past half year. Then in Russia there are too many holidays (about one hundred in the year); drunkenness is also a wide-spread vice, whose wastefulness is greatly felt. Most of the land in Russia is under mortgage to bankers, the proprietors are hardly able to pay their interest, and the arrears are everywhere about twenty per cent. The grain, which is the chief article of export, and which furnishes taxes and all supplies, is devoured by parasites while growing, after being gathered, and on railroads.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

During 1878 the American and English societies distributed 3,850,376 Bibles, viz.: in Russia, 740,823 in 69 languages; in Turkey, 64,508 in 9 languages; India, 343,616; China, 159,103; Japan, 61,398; Italy, 52,828; France, 133,160; Servia and Roumania, 128,170; Spain, 68,393; Austria, 274,362; Germany, 468,108; South America, 35,348; Mexico, 30,000.

It is better not to expect or calculate consequences. Let us try to do right actions without thinking of the feelings they are to call out in others.

## SUMMARY OF NEWS

### Eastern and Middle States.

Nearly one thousand canines of every description were on exhibition at the third annual bench show of dogs in Gilmore's Garden, New York, and prizes for various points of excellence were given.

The Pennsylvania Senate has passed a bill establishing a State board of health.

At Clark's Falls, Conn., two boys, each about four years old, the sons of George Nason and Bradford Perrin, were drowned in a mill trench.

William Simpson, the most famous of New York pawnbrokers, is dead.

John P. Phair, formerly a machinist at Rutland, was executed at the Vermont State prison in Windsor, for the murder of Mrs. Ann Friese, on the evening of June 9, 1874. The condemned man maintained his innocence up to the last moment. Phair said that he forgave the judges and all who were concerned in his death, but he believed that his innocence would yet be made clear to the world. He maintained that on the day of the murder he was at Boston soliciting work. In his statement affirming his innocence he said: "And to Almighty God, the maker of heaven and earth, who knoweth the secrets of all hearts, do I now most solemnly appeal in this the hour of my extremity, to hear me and bear witness to the truth that I am innocent of the crime of which I stand convicted; and as I am innocent or guilty so may He deal with my soul in the day of judgment and eternity." Public opinion on the subject of Phair's innocence or guilt was divided. Upon the trial two Boston pawnbrokers and several of their associates identified Phair as the man who had sold them the murdered woman's property, and the clerk at the Adams House, in Boston, swore that a person who registered as "E. F. Smith, St. Albans, Vt.," resembled Phair, and the signatures upon the hotel register and the pawn tickets were said to be almost a facsimile of that name and address as written by Phair in jail at the request of the detectives. Phair was condemned to be hanged April 6, 1877; but on the day of execution a Boston manufacturer named Downing happened to see a Boston paper which contained Phair's last statement. In this statement Phair gave an account of his whereabouts previous to and during the commission of the crime, and detailed a conversation between himself and a gentleman on the cars while on his way to Boston. Downing remembered having had such a conversation on the cars on the date mentioned in Phair's statement, and at once took steps to have the execution postponed. Telegraphic messages reached the governor just in time, and the hanging was postponed to May 4th. The governor afterward reprieved Phair until the present month, and the Vermont Legislature passed a special law which allowed his case to come before the courts again. Phair's story was corroborated by Downing and by persons in Providence, who testified that they saw him in that city on the day of the murder. But every effort to secure a new trial failed, the judges holding that the new evidence was of no consequence when the circumstances of the pawned effects was taken in consideration. He received a last reprieve of a few days, but nothing could be done to save him. He walked up the gallows' steps firmly and betrayed little agitation. Two clergymen offered brief prayers, the cap was drawn over his face, and he said, in a calm but distinct voice: "Lord, remember me in the great day of judgment." The sheriff then touched the spring and Phair fell seven feet, breaking his neck, and died without a struggle. The body was then taken down and placed in a neat casket and conveyed on the midnight train to the home of Phair's mother in Vergennes.

The lower house of the Massachusetts Legislature has rejected the bill to secure women the right to vote on municipal affairs in cities and towns. The bill giving women the right to vote for members of school committees came from the Senate for its third reading and was passed.

At Glastonbury, Conn., Miss Julia E. Smith, sole survivor of the Smith sisters, famous throughout the country for the repeated sales of their Alderney cows to meet taxes, which they refused to pay because they could not vote, was married to Amos G. Parker, of New Hampshire. He was a widower, is a lawyer by profession and of the same age as the bride—eighty-six years.

In regard to the great world's fair to take place in New York city, in 1883, the executive committee has already invited the governors and mayors throughout the country to send delegates or commissioners to a great national convention to be held in the metropolis on June 18 next.

A statement just issued by the New York Mercantile Agency of Dun, Barlow & Co. shows the number of failures in the United States during the first quarter of 1879 to have been 2,524, with aggregate liabilities of $43,112,665. During the same time in 1878 the total failures were 3,355, with $82,078,826 of liabilities.

### Western and Southern States.

Two firemen and another man were killed and property valued at over $400,000 was destroyed by a fire in St. Louis.

A few days ago Captain Paul Boyton reached the mouth of the Ohio river at Cairo, Ill., on his swim in his rubber suit from Pittsburgh, Pa., to New Orleans, La. The remainder of his aquatic journey will be made down the Mississippi.

A new call has been published for the sixth national reunion of the Blue and the Gray (Union and Confederate soldiers) in Cambridge, Ohio, August 26, 27, 28 and 29.

The spring elections resulted in the success of the Republican State ticket over the Democratic and Greenback coalition ticket in Michigan. Out of twenty-seven towns in Ohio the Republicans carried seventeen, the Democrats seven and the Independents three. In Cincinnati the Republican candidate for mayor was elected, and in Toledo the Greenback ticket was successful.

The greater portion of the business part of Coffeeville, Mo., has been destroyed by fire, entailing a loss of about $30,000.

The Kentucky Republicans have nominated Walter Evans for Governor.

J. B. Timberlake, foreman, was killed and four other men were badly scalded by a boiler explosion in a Goldsboro (N. C.) foundry.

Upon the recommendation of the Board of Health, the Governor of Louisiana has issued a proclamation establishing quarantine from and after May 1 against West India, South American and Central American ports.

### From Washington.

Among recent confirmations by the Senate are the nominations of Clarence King, of New York, as director of the geological survey, and Dr. John B. Hamilton, of Illinois, as supervising surgeon of the United States marine hospital service.

The National Board of Health recently held their first regular meeting, and effected a permanent organization by the election of the following officers: Dr. James L. Cabell, of Virginia, president; Surgeon John S. Billings, U. S. A., vice-president, and Medical Director Thomas J. Turner, U. S. N., secretary. An executive committee was elected as follows: Dr. James L. Cabell, Surgeon Billings, Medical Director Turner, Dr. Stephen Smith, of New York, and Surgeon P. H. Bailhache, of the marine hospital service.

The four per cent. loan has been closed. On the last day the subscriptions amounted to $59,502,750, of which $40,000,000 were subscribed by the New York Bank of Commerce. The Secretary of the Treasury has issued calls for the balance of the 5-20s of 1867 and the whole of the 5-20s of 1868. This closes the whole of the series of 5-20 bonds. The two calls amount to the sum of $59,565,700. The aggregate calls, including these, since January 1 amount to $349,565,700, making an annual saving of interest of $6,991,314. No further subscriptions will be received for the four per cent. bonds, except for the $10 certificates, until further notice.

In 1873 Congress passed a law providing for the erection of durable headstones over the graves of soldiers of the regular and volunteer forces of the United States whose remains are interred in the national military cemeteries. This law has been carried out. At the instance of the War Department Congress has recently authorized the erection of similar headstones over the graves of the Union soldiers who are buried in private and village cemeteries. This will be done as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made. All persons having any knowledge of the burial places of soldiers in private cemeteries whose graves are not marked are requested to communicate the fact to the Quartermaster-General and give regiment, company and date of death, if known. Of course it is not intended to furnish headstones for graves over which monuments have already been erected.

The Secretary of the Interior has decided that at least one year's residence on homestead land is necessary to obtain a patent.

During the debate in the House on the resolution for a change of rules, some one in the gentlemen's gallery — supposed to be the same who had denounced the violation of the Sabbath at the close of the last session — suddenly gave vent to his feelings by declaiming in a loud and solemn tone, "Woe, woe, woe to this den of thieves." Before he could get any further in his denunciation he was seized by the doorkeeper's assistants and hurried out of the gallery.

At the recent caucus of Democratic Representatives a resolution was passed not to adjourn over the following Monday, but have a session so as to allow the introduction of bills in the usual manner. Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, offered a resolution, with the request that it be read and tabled for the action of a future caucus. It sets forth that the aim of the Democracy is the restoration of constitutional liberty, harmony and prosperity; that they accept all the legitimate results of the war; that they are utterly opposed to any revival of slavery; that they are for the Union and Constitution, including the war amendments; against revolutionary methods; for law and order; for a free ballot box and a fair count; or a sufficiently large army, but against bayonets at the polls; for the public credit, but against unnecessary taxation and an unjust tariff; for gold and silver on the same footing, and for an increase of the currency on a sound basis.

The Treasury Department has issued its ninety-seventh call for the redemption of bonds, the call being for $10,000,000 of the 10-40 bonds of 1864, $3,000,000 of which are coupons and $7,000,000 registered bonds. This is the first call for 10-40 bonds.

### Foreign News.

The British troops in South Africa have sustained another defeat in their war with the Zulus. A convoy of supplies proceeding from Derby to Luneburg, in the Londina district, on the Pongola river, escorted by 104 men of the 80th regiment, was surprised at daybreak on the banks of the Intombe river by 4,000 Zulus under Umbelini. The British were overwhelmed by the enormously superior force of the enemy. Captain Moriarty and forty men were killed. Lieutenant Harward, with forty men, succeeded in reaching Luneburg. One hundred and fifty men of the 80th regiment subsequently proceeded to the scene of the fight, recovered a quantity of rockets and ammunition, and buried the dead. Twenty wagons containing supplies were lost. The Zulus lost heavily, but fought with extreme bravery.

During the progress of labor troubles near Durham, England, sixteen policemen were injured and a house was wrecked. The colliery managers abandoned or barricaded their houses.

Iquique, Peru, has been blockaded by a Chilian squadron.

Seventeen thousand persons in and around Szegedin, the submerged Hungarian city, are subsisting on charity.

During the first three months of this year there were 634 failures in Canada, with total liabilities amounting to $11,648,697. These figures show a falling off both in number of failures and amount of liabilities over last year's figures for the same time.

## CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

### Senate.

Mr. Withers, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported back the Army Appropriation bill without amendment, and asked that it be printed and placed on the calendar. Mr. Blaine gave notice that he would offer the following amendment to go at the end of section six: "And any military, naval or civil officer, or any other person who shall, except for the purpose herein named, appear armed with a deadly weapon of any description, either concealed or displayed, within a mile of any polling place where a general or special election for Representatives to Congress is being held, shall, on conviction, be punished with a fine of not less than $500 nor more than $5,000, or with imprisonment for a period not less than six months nor more than five years, or with both fine and imprisonment, at the discretion of the court."....Mr. Bayard introduced a bill to repeal sections 820 and 821 of the Revised Statutes. He asked unanimous consent to put the bill on its passage without referring it to any committee. It repealed the act passed in 1862, providing test oaths and disqualification of jurors in courts of the United States. The effect of this was to exclude persons of character and intelligence from jury service, in the Southern States particularly. The Senate had already passed such a bill as the one he now introduced. He did not desire to debate the bill, but offered it for the sake of justice and the promotion of good feeling among all his countrymen. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.... After further consideration of the question of admission of Mr. Bell to a seat the Senate adjourned.

On motion of Mr. Voorhees a resolution was adopted directing the Postmaster-General to furnish to the Senate his reasons for discriminating postage rates in the transmission of newspapers through the mails.... After further discussion of the claims of Mr. Bell to a seat the Senate went into executive session and then adjourned.

After further discussion Mr. Bell was admitted to a seat in the Senate from New Hampshire, by a vote of 35 to 28. The following Democratic Senators voted for the admission: Messrs. Bayard, Gordon, Groome, Jones, of Florida, McDonald, Randolph, Voorhees, Walker, Whyte, Williams. Senators Conkling and Carpenter, Republicans, voted against the admission.... After taking up the Army Appropriation bill the Senate adjourned.

Amendments to the Legislative Appropriation bill were adopted, increasing the clerical force in the Postoffice Department, increasing appropriation for the purchase and distribution of seeds by the Commissioner of Agriculture, and ordering that he should supply members of Congress with seeds for their constituents. In the course of the debate Mr. Aiken said that the House would split hairs for hours over questions of law, lavish money on theoretical questions, and appropriate millions for destruction, but would not vote thousands for production. He was disgusted to hear men talk about revolution, when the agricultural element at home was laboring to keep want from the door. Adjourned.

### House.

Mr. Atkins moved to go into Committee of the Whole on the Legislative bill. He stated that he had introduced the bill on the basis of the conference report of the last Congress as nearly as possible. The entire money portion of the bill had not been agreed to by the conference committee, but very nearly all of it had. In regard to those portions upon which the committee of conference had not agreed, the present bill conformed to the bill as it had passed the House at the last Congress. He should not attempt to apply the gag to the House in the matter of debate, but he would suggest that the money portion of the bill should be considered under the five-minute rule, and that the general debate should be reserved for the political portions of the bill. This suggestion was agreed to, and then the House went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Blackburn, of Kentucky, in the chair, on the Legislative Appropriation bill. After finishing the consideration of the bill the House adjourned.

The House spent a day on the report of the Committtee on Rules. Certain select committees of the last House were reappointed, the membership of certain standing committees was increased. A proposition by the committee to make a three-fourths vote necessary to suspend the rules and pass a bill was rejected for a substitute which extended the privilege of the Appropriations Committee, to report at any time, to the Commerce, Ways and Means, Banking, and Coinage Committees. An amendment by Mr. Garfield, declaring the introduction of any provision changing existing law in any appropriation bill out of order, was lost by a vote of yeas, 110; nays, 129. Adjourned.

Mr. McMahon submitted an amendment to the Legislative Appropriation bill, repealing the sections of the statutes providing for the biennial examination of pensioners, but leaving with the commissioners the power to order special examinations when necessary, and to increase or reduce pensions in accordance with right and justice, but no pension shall be reduced without notice to the pensioner. The amendment concludes as follows: "In order to provide for the payment of arrears of pensions, the Secretary of the Treasury is directed to issue immediately in payment thereof, as they may be adjusted, the $10,000,000 in legal tender currency now in the United States Treasury, kept as a special fund for the redemption of fractional currency." Mr. Garfield raised the point of order that the amendment was not germane to the bill, changed existing law and did not retrench expenditures. This amendment was supported by Messrs. Weaver, Fort, Warner and Kelley, and Mr. Garfield's point of order was overruled by the chairman, Mr. Blackburn. Mr. Cannon submitted the following amendment to the amendment: "and fractional currency presented for redemption shall be redeemed in any moneys in the Treasury at the time the same is presented." Adopted—yeas, 91; nays, 86. The amendment, as amended, was then agreed to without division. Adjourned.

Mr. Hereford called up the resolution of Mr. Hear declaring as unconstitutional and revolutionary the alleged programme to compel the President to sign appropriation bills the features of which he did not approve, and spoke thereon. Mr. Dawes made a brief reply.... The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the Army Appropriation bill. Mr. Withers explained the provisions of the bill, which in general terms resembles in all its principal features the bill passed by the Senate last year. This bill appropriates $26,797,000, or $1,587,500 less than the Treasury estimates, and $204,000 more than the former appropriation bill for the support of the army for the present fiscal year. The bill was considered by paragraphs. No amendments were made to any of the items of appropriation, nor to any other part of the bill, the Committee on Appropriations having agreed to resist all amendments, and the majority of the Senate seconding them. The reason assigned by Mr. Withers for such a course was that amendments would delay the passage of the bill. When the clerk reached the sixth section, which prohibits the use of troops at election places, Mr. Paddock gave notice of an amendment, in effect permitting the army to be used as a *posse comitatus* in Nebraska, Colorado, Oregon, Kansas, Nevada, and the Indian Territory, to enforce civil processes. Adjourned.

## The Committees of the House.

The following is a list of the principal standing committees of the House as announced by Speaker Randall:

*Elections.*—Mr. Springer of Illinois, chairman; Messrs. Manning of Mississippi, Slemons of Arkansas, Speer of Georgia, Colerick of Indiana, Armfield of North Carolina, Beltzhoover of Pennsylvania, Sawyer of Missouri, Phister of Kentucky, Keifer of Ohio, Camp of New York, Calkins of Indiana, Field of Massachusetts, Overton of Pennsylvania, Weaver of Iowa.

*Ways and Means.*—Mr. F. Wood of New York, chairman; Messrs. Tucker of Virginia, Gibson of Louisiana, Phelps of Connecticut, Morrison of Illinois, Mills of Texas, Carlisle of Kentucky, Felton of Georgia, Garfield of Ohio, Kelley of Pennsylvania, Conger of Michigan, Frye of Maine, Dunnell of Minnesota.

*Appropriations.*—Mr. Atkins of Tennessee, chairman; Messrs. Blount of Georgia, Singleton of Mississippi, Clymer of Pennsylvania, Blackburn of Kentucky, Wells of Missouri, Cobb of Indiana, Forney of Alabama, McMahon of Ohio, Baker of Indiana, Monroe of Ohio, Hawley of Connecticut, Hubbell of Michigan, Cannon of Illinois, Hiscock of New York.

*Banking and Currency.*—Mr. Buckner of Missouri, chairman; Messrs. Ewing of Ohio, Davis of North Carolina, Young of Tennessee, Lewis of Alabama, Lounsbery of New York, Ladd of Maine, Chittenden of New York, Fort of Illinois, Price of Iowa, Crapo of Massachusetts.

*Claims.*—Mr. Bright of Tennessee, chairman; Messrs. Dickey of Ohio, Davidson of Florida, Covert of New York, O'Connor of South Carolina, Davis of Missouri, Sanford of Alabama, Lindsey of Maine, Barber of Illinois, Bowman of Massachusetts, Crowley of New York.

*Commerce.*—Mr. Reagan of Texas, chairman; Messrs. Bliss of New York, Ross of New Jersey, Kenna of West Virginia, McLane of Maryland, Thomas Turner of Kentucky, Acklen of Louisiana, Beale of Virginia, Deuster of Wisconsin, Clardy of Missouri, O'Neill of Pennsylvania, Wait of Connecticut, Henderson of Illinois, Townsend of Ohio, Russell of Massachusetts.

*Coinage, Weights and Measures.*—Mr. Stephens of Georgia, chairman; Messrs. Vance of North Carolina, Ellis of Louisiana, Bland of Missouri, Willis of Kentucky, Warner of Ohio, De La Matyr of Indiana, Claflin of Massachusetts, W. A. Wood of New York, Fisher of Pennsylvania.

*Public Lands.* — Mr. Converse of Ohio, chairman; Messrs. Wright of Pennsylvania, Steele of North Carolina, McKenzie of Kentucky, Williams of Alabama, Hull of Florida, Ketcham of New York, Ryan of Kansas, Sapp of Iowa, Washburne of Minnesota, Bennett of Dakota.

*Post Offices and Post Roads.* — Mr. Money of Mississippi, chairman; Messrs. Clark of New Jersey, Cook of Georgia, Evins of South Carolina, Singleton of Illinois, Shelly of Alabama, Jones of Texas, Ketcham of New York, Joyce of Vermont, Stone of Michigan, Bingham of Pennsylvania.

*Judiciary.* — Mr. Knott of Kentucky, chairman; Messrs. Harris of Virginia, Culberson of Texas, Hurd of Ohio, House of Tennessee, Ryan of Pennsylvania, Herbert of Alabama, New of Indiana, Hammond of Georgia, Lapham of New York, Robinson of Massachusetts, Reed of Maine, McKinley of Ohio, Williams of Wisconsin, Willits of Michigan.

*War Claims.* — Mr. Bragg of Wisconsin, chairman; Messrs. Robertson of Louisiana, Warner of Ohio, Rothwell of Missouri, Thompson of Kentucky, Simonton of Tennessee, Carpenter of Iowa, Ferdon of New York, Tyler of Vermont, Bayne of Pennsylvania, Russell of North Carolina.

*Agriculture.* — Mr. Covert of New York, chairman; Messrs. Aiken of South Carolina, Steele of North Carolina, Dibrell of Tennessee, Henry of Maryland, Le Fevre of Ohio, Richmond of Virginia, Persons of Georgia, Hatch of Missouri, Metcalf of Michigan, Wilber of New York, Valentine of Nebraska, Godschalk of Pennsylvania, Anderson of Kansas, Forsyth of Illinois.

*Indian Affairs.*—Mr. Scales of North Carolina, chairman; Messrs. Hooker of Mississippi, Gunter of Arkansas, Waddill of Missouri, Poehler of Minnesota, Whiteaker of Oregon, Wellborn of Texas, Errett of Pennsylvania, Deering of Iowa, Pound of Wisconsin, Haskell of Kansas, Ainslie of Idaho.

*Military Affairs.*—Mr. Sparks of Illinois, chairman; Messrs. Dibrell of Tennessee, Bragg of Wisconsin, Johnson of Virginia, Smith of Georgia, Le Fevre of Ohio, White of Pennsylvania, McCook of New York, Marsh of Illinois, Browne of Indiana.

*Naval Affairs.*—Mr. Whitthorne of Tennessee, chairman; Messrs. Goode of Virginia, Morse of Massachusetts, Klotz of Louisiana, Davidson of Florida, Talbott of Maryland, O'Brien of New York, Harris of Massachusetts, Harmer of Pennsylvania, Briggs of New Hampshire, Brewer of Michigan.

*Foreign Affairs.*—Mr. Cox of New York, chairman; Messrs. Wilson of West Virginia, Bicknell of Indiana, King of Louisiana, Nicholls of Georgia, Herndon of Alabama, Hill of Ohio, Killinger of Pennsylvania, Rice of Massachusetts, Morton of New York, Robeson of New Jersey.

*Invalid Pensions.*—Mr. Coffroth of Pennsylvania, chairman; Messrs. Lewis of Alabama, Caldwell of Kentucky, Hostetter of Indiana, Persons of Georgia, Hatch of Missouri, Taylor of Tennessee, Smith of Pennsylvania, Hazleton of Wisconsin, Davis of Illinois, Updegraff of Ohio.

*Census.*—Mr. Cox of New York, chairman; Messrs. Hooker of Mississippi, Elam of Louisiana, Finley of Ohio, Colerick of Indiana, Thompson of Kentucky, Rothwell of Missouri, Loring of Massachusetts, Pierce of New York, Daggett of Nevada, Sherwin of Illinois.

The chairmen of the other committees are: Pacific Railroads—McLane of Maryland; District of Columbia—Hunton of Virginia; Public Expenditures—Finley of Ohio; Private Land Claims—Gunter of Arkansas; Manufactures—Wise of Pennsylvania; Territories—Muldrow of Mississippi; Revolutionary Pensions—Whiteaker of Oregon; Railways and Canals—Cabell of Virginia; Mines and Mining—Stevenson of Illinois; Education and Labor—Goode of Virginia; Revision of Laws—Harris of Virginia; Patents—Vance of North Carolina; Public Buildings and Grounds—Cook of Georgia; Accounts—Henry of Maryland; Mileage—Cobb of Indiana; Expenditures in State Department—Clymer of Pennsylvania; Expenditures in Treasury Department—Morrison of Illinois; Expenditures in War Department—Blackburn of Kentucky; Expenditures in Navy Department—Townshend of Illinois; Expenditures in Postoffice Department—Ladd of Maine; Expenditures in Interior Department—Muller of New York; Expenditures in Public Buildings—Deuster of Wisconsin; Expenditures in Department of Justice—Blount of Georgia; Mississippi Levees—Robertson of Louisiana; Rules—Speaker Randall; Reform in the Civil Service—Hostetter of Indiana; On the State of the Law Relating to the Electoral Count—Bicknell of Indiana; Ventilation of the Hall of the House—Kimmell of Maryland; Causes of the Depression of Labor—Wright of Pennsylvania; Epidemic and Contagious Diseases—Young of Tennessee; Printing—Singleton of Mississippi; Enrolled Bills — Kenna of West Virginia; Library—Geddes of Ohio.

## Restless Nights.

Some persons "toss and tumble" half the night and get up in the morning weary, unrefreshed and dispirited, wholly unfit, either in body or mind, for the duties of the day; they are not only incapacitated for business, but are often rendered so ungracious in their manners, so irritable and fretful, as to spread a gloom and a cloud over the whole household. To be able to go to bed and be in a sound, delicious sleep, an unconscious deliciousness, in five minutes, but enjoyed in its remembrance, is a great happiness, an incalculable blessing, and one for which the most sincere and affectionate thanks should habitually go up to that beneficent Providence which vouchsafes the same through the instrumentalities of a wise and self-denying attention to the laws of our being.

Restless nights as to persons in apparent good health, arise chiefly from, first, an overloaded stomach; second, from worldly care; third, from want of muscular activities proportioned to the needs of the system. Few will have restless nights who take dinner at midday, and nothing after that except a piece of cold bread and butter and a cup of two of some hot drink; any thing beyond that, as cake, pie, chipped beef, doughnuts and the like, only tempt nature to eat when there is really no call for it, thus engendering dyspepsia and all its train of evils.

Worldly care. For those who cannot sleep from the unsatisfactory condition of their affairs; or that they are about to encounter great losses, whether from their own remissness, the perfidy of friends, or unavoidable circumstances, we have a deep and sincere sympathy. To such we say, live hopefully for better days ahead, and meanwhile strive diligently, persistently, and with a brave heart to that end.

But the more common cause of restless nights is, that exercise has not been taken to make the body tired enough to demand sleep. Few will fail to sleep soundly if the whole of daylight, or as much thereof as will produce moderate fatigue, is spent in steady work in the open air, or on horseback, or on foot. Many spoil all their sleep by attempting to force more on nature than she requires. Few persons will fail to sleep soundly, while they do sleep, if they avoid sleeping in the daytime, will go to bed at a regular hour, and heroically resolve to get up the moment they wake, whether it is at two, four, or six o'clock in the morning. In less than a week each one will find how much sleep his system requires; thereafter give it that, and no more.—*Hall's Journal of Health.*

## The Milky Way.

The milky way forms the grandest feature of the firmament. It completely encircles the whole fabric of the skies, and sends its light down upon us, according to the best observations, from no less than 18,000,000 of suns. These are planted at various distances, too remote to be more than little understood; but their light, the medium of measurement, requires for its transit to our earth periods ranging from ten to 1,000 years. Such is the sum of the great truths revealed to us by the two Herschels, who, with a zeal which no obstacle could daunt, have explored every part of the prodigious circle. Sir William Herschel, after accomplishing his famous section, believed that he had gauged the milky way to its lowest depths, affirming that he could follow a cluster of stars with his telescope, constructed expressly for the investigations as far back as would require 330,000 years for the transit of light. But, presumptuous as it may seem, we must be permitted to doubt this assertion, as the same telescope in the same masterhand was not sufficiently powerful to resolve even the nebulæ in Orion. Nor must we forget that light, our only clew to those unsearchable regions, expands and decomposes in its progress, and, coming from a point so remote, its radiant waves could be dispersed in space. Thus the reflection is forced upon us that new clusters and systems, whose beaming light will never reach our earth, still throng beyond, and that, though it is permitted to man to behold the immensity he shall never see the bounds of creation.

## The Desert Pirates.

On the 14th of March, 1878, Mr. Grattan Geary left Bombay for the Persian gulf, with the intention of traversing the sultan's dominions, and learning for himself the actual condition of affairs resulting from the Turkish system of government, complicated by the withdrawal of Turkish garrisons from Asia Minor and the defeat of the Turkish armies in Europe. Traveling by himself, and over routes seldom traversed except by large parties well protected, he saw and conversed with people of various races and ranks. The chief dangers to which he was exposed were the plundering Arabs and Kurds, whom the absence of the regular troops emboldened to rob and terrorize all the country outside the principal towns.

At Muscat, the capital of Oman, in Arabia, he found a city with streets so narrow that no four-footed animal larger than cats or dogs could pass through them, notwithstanding that the place has 40,000 inhabitants and a considerable trade. The bazaars are covered over, and are thronged with Bedouins fresh from the desert. All were armed to the teeth. A favorite weapon is a straight, two-handed sword, the sweep of which would take off a man's thigh. The swordsman carried over their shoulders small, round shields of rhinoceros hide. Half a century ago a small number of the "Beni Bou Ali" were attacked by an English officer and 350 troops, when the Bedouins rushed upon their assailants, and cut down 200 of them in the twinkle of an eye. This led to a large expedition being sent from Bombay, which succeeded in defeating the swordsmen. The British resident at Muscat has a finger very often in local insurrections, and summons a warship now and then to the aid of the *imaum*, or governor. Not many years ago the gunboat Teaser fired over the town at a crowd of Bedouins who had taken a position on the hills near the city, with the intention of sacking it. The Arabs said the shells had eyes, and could see where to fall, since they were out of view of the ship behind the hills. A shell fell in a field and did not explode, whereupon it was surrounded by the Bedouins, one of whom struck its percussion cap with a spear, being determined to put out its "eye," the eye by which it had seen its way to their position. Eleven of their tribe paid the penalty for this singular piece of vindictiveness. Two forts, called Jalali or the Glorious, and Mirani, the name of a Biluchee governor, protect the roadstead. At times these forts are on bad terms, and blaze away at each other across the harbor and in front of the town, to the great detriment of business. Fort Jalali not long ago fired on the town promiscuously until brought to reason by an English gunboat. *Oman* means security or settled peace.

Mr. Geary's adventures and observations have been issued in book-form under the title "Through Asiatic Turkey."

## Moving Day.

"Moving day, with all its attendant horrors, is at hand," said James, yesterday evening, "and I don't see how I am ever to get through with it. It brings nothing but work, work, work."

"Why, yes," replied Grandfather Lickshingle, "it is a terrible day for us poor men folks, and no mistake. Seein' as how this dre'ful day has rolled around an' battered me over the bald an' beetling pate upward of a hundred times, I ought to know a little somethin' about it. Work! Well, I should say so. Git up in the mornin' before breakfast, sit around till it's ready, then eat an' go down town after a wagon. And right here I want to say that the standin' premium of a million dollars in gold offered by the United States government to the man that finds a wagon when he wants it has never been claimed. No mortal man ever finds a wagon without hoofin' 'round a whole square, an' jest this kind of work is knocking years and years of usefulness out of some of our best young men. Well, after the doggoned wagon is found, you must give the driver your old as well as your new address, as the papers say, and that's enough to break any ordinary man's back. By this time you're pretty well fagged out, an' you send the wagon to the house, while you go off down town about your business, an' your wife finishes up whatever little odds an' ends there may be to do about the movin'. Oh, its dre'ful, dre'ful! an' it raises the blisters on my hands to think of it." And grandfather bowed his aged head on his cane and groaned.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

### The Physical Paradox.

It has been said that "the blood is the source of life." It is as truly the source of disease and death. No life, that is to say, no healthy tissue can be generated from impure blood, no organ of the body can normally perform its functions when supplied with impure blood. The fluid that should carry life and health to every part carries only weakness and disease. Blood is the source of life only when it is pure. If it has become diseased, it must be cleansed by proper medication, else every pulsation of the human heart sends a wave of disease through the system. To cleanse the blood of all impurities, use Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and Pleasant Purgative Pellets, the most effectual alterative, tonic and cathartic remedies yet discovered. They are especially efficient in scrofulous diseases.

### Everything Goes Wrong

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## THE MARKET.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **NEW YORK.** | | | |
| Beef Cattle—Med. Natives, live wt. | 08½ | @ | 10 |
| Calves—State Milk | 0 ¾ | @ | 05 |
| Sheep | 05 | @ | 06½ |
| Lambs | 06½ | @ | 0 |
| Hogs—Live | 03 | @ | 04 |
| Dressed | 04 | @ | 04 |
| Flour—Ex. State, good to fancy | 3 90 | @ | 5 50 |
| Western, good to fancy | 3 90 | @ | 6 75 |
| Wheat—No. 1 Red | 1 14½ | @ | 1 13½ |
| White State | 1 14 | @ | 1 14½ |
| Rye—State | 60 | @ | 62 |
| Barley—Two Rowed State | 60 | @ | 61 |
| Corn—Ungraded Western Mixed | 44 | @ | 45 |
| Southern Yellow | 46 | @ | 46 |
| Oats—White State | 36 | @ | 40 |
| Mixed Western | 31½ | @ | 32 |
| Hay—Retail Grades | 65 | @ | 7 |
| Straw—Long Rye, per cwt | 4 | @ | 45 |
| Hops—State, new crop | 05 | @ | 13 |
| Pork—Mess | 9 4 | @ | 9 4 |
| Lard—City Steam | 6.45 | @ | 06 45 |
| Petroleum—Crude 07¾@08¼ | Refined— | | 9½ |
| Wool—State and Penn. XX | 38 | @ | 37 |
| Butter—State Creamery | 12 | @ | 18 |
| Dairy | 10 | @ | 14 |
| Western Creamery | 18 | @ | 27 |
| Factory | 05 | @ | 15 |
| Cheese—State Factory | 2 | @ | 8½ |
| Skims | 03 | @ | 04 |
| Western Factory | 2 | @ | 08½ |
| Eggs—State and Pennsylvania | 13 | @ | 13½ |
| **PHILADELPHIA.** | | | |
| Flour—Penn. choice and fancy | 5 00 | @ | 5 00 |
| Wheat—Penn. Red | 1 12½ | @ | 1 13 |
| Amber | 1 14½ | @ | 1 14½ |
| Rye—State | 56 | @ | 57½ |
| Corn—State Yellow | 44 | @ | 44 |
| Oats—Mixed | 3 | @ | 31 |
| Butter—Creamery Extra | 25 | @ | 27 |
| Cheese—New York Factory | 08¼ | @ | 08½ |
| Petroleum—Crude 08⅝@08⅞ | Refined— | | 09⅝ |
| **BUFFALO.** | | | |
| Flour—City Ground, No. 1 Spring | 4 24 | @ | 4 74 |
| Wheat—Red Winter | 1 09 | @ | 1 10 |
| Corn—New Western | 39½ | @ | 30 |
| Oats—State | 32 | @ | 33 |
| Barley—Two Rowed State | 69 | @ | 80 |
| **BOSTON.** | | | |
| Beef—Cattle, live weight | 04½ | @ | 07¼ |
| Sheep | 05½ | @ | 05¼ |
| Hogs | 04½ | @ | 05¼ |
| Flour—Wisconsin and Minn. Pat | 6 40 | @ | 8 25 |
| Corn—Mixed and Yellow | 47 | @ | 48 |
| Oats—Extra White | 37 | @ | 4 |
| Rye—State | 65 | @ | 66 |
| Wool—Washed, Combing & Delaine | 25 | @ | 36 |
| Unwashed " " | 21 | @ | 26½ |
| **BRIGHTON (MASS.) CATTLE MARKET.** | | | |
| Beef—Cattle, live weight | 04½ | @ | 05¾ |
| Sheep | 4 | @ | 06 |
| Lambs | 05 | @ | 06 |
| Hogs | 04½ | @ | 07 |


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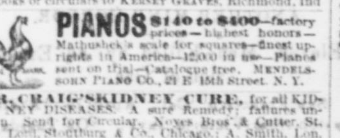
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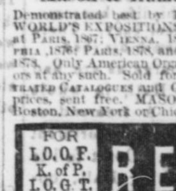
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